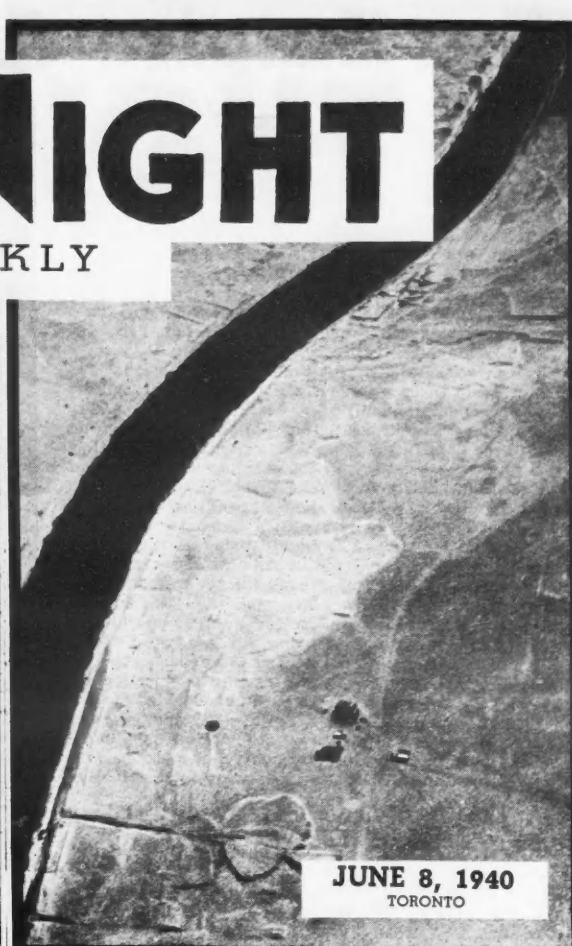


# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



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TORONTO

WE PREDICT that when they get used to one another Dr. H. A. Bruce and the House of Commons will get along extremely well together. Few new members can ever have made so strong an impact upon the House in the first two weeks of their membership; but then few new members have entered the House with the profound and sincere conviction that it was their duty to bring about the removal of the Prime Minister of a Government just returned by an overwhelming majority. It is our own belief that this campaign was not a wise one, and that the results which will ensue and are ensuing from it are not calculated to improve the morale and solidarity of the country for the months of trial that lie ahead; but nobody questions Dr. Bruce's complete sincerity or the vigor and ability with which he led the fight.

If the authors of the campaign had taken the trouble to sound out the attitude of some of the able and more independent-minded members of the Liberal and other delegations in the House of Commons—if, that is to say, they had behaved as experienced politicians would have behaved, and as experienced politicians did behave in the overturn which put Mr. Churchill in the place of Mr. Chamberlain,—we believe that they would have realized in time that their objective could not be achieved. Instead of that, they ignored Parliament and apparently relied upon the clamor of a few newspapers to bring about a change which could only be effected by a majority—and a very overwhelming majority at that—of the membership of the House of Commons. There are plenty of public-spirited Liberals in the House of Commons, all of whom are prepared to admit that it may become necessary for a cabinet to be formed in which all the important political parties of the country shall be represented and whose decisions will thus command the support of every section of the people. If, when that time comes, it is impossible to get such a cabinet together under the Prime Ministership of Mr. King, these public-spirited Liberals will unquestionably be willing to replace him with somebody under whom Liberals, Conservatives, C.C.F. and Social Credit members will all be willing to serve. But they will certainly expect to be permitted to decide for themselves when that time has arrived, and to have some say in the selection of the new leader. And they will equally expect that the admission of all these elements to the new Government shall involve a guarantee of their support for certain definite measures of a contentious nature which are nevertheless likely to help the war effort of the Dominion. There appears to have been no intimation of the nature of the measures which Dr. Bruce and his associates were prepared to aid a National Government in passing, though it may be assumed that conscription for service in France was probably among them; if it was, the Liberals may very well have felt that a "National Government" which brought them only a small group of Ontario Conservatives (the C.C.F. would have joined only in exchange for a large measure of Socialism, and the Social Crediters only for a large increase of paper currency) was hardly worth having at the price of losing the whole Quebec delegation and probably many rural members elsewhere.

The anti-King campaign in the Commons, however, was not the work of experienced politicians; it is worthy of note that Mr. Church, the most experienced and the most Imperialistic of the Toronto Conservative members, took no part in it, while among the old Conservatives of cabinet rank there is hardly one left in the House. That the manoeuvre was, on the part of many of its promoters, entirely well-intentioned we have no doubt; but it had no chance of success, and its only important result has been to increase the public nervousness and diminish confidence in the Government at a supremely critical juncture.

## A Peculiar Rule

IT WILL probably come as a surprise to most observers of the political arena to learn that the Canadian Senate has a rule which prohibits the reading of any statement taken from the Hansard report of the House of Commons. Members who desire to discuss something which has been said in the other House are compelled to introduce it by reference to a newspaper report; and presumably an utterance in the House of Commons which fails to get reported in any Canadian newspaper could not be commented

upon in the Senate at all. It is not surprising to learn that this rule is being found something of a handicap in the discussion of Canada's war effort, and that proposals have been made to amend it so as to allow of the introduction of at least anything which can be described as an official statement made by a minister in his ministerial capacity to the Lower House. The Senate, and particularly that part of it which is least affected by strong partisanship, has an unusual opportunity to perform great public service in the present juncture; and we hope that it will not be handicapped by any rules which are not imperatively necessary for the proper conduct of its business.

## Technique and Amateurs

THE making of war is an extremely technical business, about which perhaps one in a thousand of the population of this North American continent is a professional and all the rest are pure amateurs. In times of peace the amateur does not consider it necessary that he should know very much about the technique of this business. In times of war, when he is dissatisfied with the performance of the professionals, he discusses it as if he knew all about it. A great deal of this discussion is going on in Canada at the present time. In the course of that discussion a few very simple basic principles are beginning to impress themselves upon the mind of the Canadian amateur. One of these is the fact that an army is a unit, which may at any time be compelled to rely upon a single source of supply, and which must therefore be highly standardized in respect of the whole of its equipment. Two different types of equipment mean two different armies with two separate lines of supply.

For that reason, since the Canadian Active Service Force is not itself an army, but is a portion of the British army, it was necessary that its equipment should conform in every possible way to British standards. But apparently the same principle has been applied to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and some people who are not altogether amateurs are beginning to question whether the principle is as valid in the case of the air arm as it is in the case of a land army. It is a question which involves an extremely delicate balancing of considerations. In certain circumstances, as for instance if the Canadian Air Force were operating from advanced bases in enemy country, the principle would obviously apply. But for the present at least the bulk of the work of the force is being done and will continue to be done from its own bases in the British Isles; and in these circumstances there is a tremendous argument in

favor of standardization to the American rather than the British pattern. The argument is that of speed of production. There is little doubt that if the technicians of the Canadian Air Force had been willing to sacrifice the requirement of conformity with British standards, an immensely greater number of aircraft could have been turned out between the outbreak of the war and the present time. So long as these aircraft were operating from their own home bases in the British Isles, there could have been no serious difficulty about supplies and replacements.

As the war has turned out, the chief function of Canadian aviators—and a function which can readily and usefully employ all the aviators we can possibly turn out and equip—is to defend Great Britain and France against invasion. For this function, which can be entirely carried on from home bases, American equipment would be perfectly satisfactory. The professionals may reply that they did not anticipate this kind of a war, and that they were preparing for an invasion of Germany, in which the air arm would have had to operate from advanced bases at a considerable distance from its home territory. We amateurs should perhaps not be too angry with the professionals for preparing for the wrong kind of war, since none of us predicted the kind of war which has actually happened. But we can reasonably ask the professionals whether they cannot change over, now that we know the kind of war we are up against, and prepare for that kind of war somewhat more rapidly and efficiently.

## The Communist Party

NOBODY has the slightest doubt that the Communist Party of Canada is under the orders of the Communist International, whose headquarters are in Moscow; and very few people can have any doubt that the policies of the Communist International are dictated by the government of the U.S.S.R. Nor has anybody the slightest doubt that the policy of the U.S.S.R. at the present moment is to aid Germany, up to a certain point, by hampering the war effort of the Allies. It is, however, entirely conceivable that the policy of the U.S.S.R. might at some unknown future date change over-night, and that the Communist Party of Canada might receive instructions, which it would certainly obey, to cease obstructing and even to begin helping the war effort of the Allies.

In these circumstances it seems to us that the most reasonable method of dealing with the Communist Party of Canada would be for Parliament to pass an Act authorizing the Minister of Justice to

## ↑ THE PICTURES ↓

AT ANY TIME the European struggle may be carried to the Mediterranean where Italian Premier Benito Mussolini is playing jackal to Adolf Hitler's lion. If the shrewd Italian Dictator decides to jump, it means that he believes the Allied cause in Europe is lost, and his first drive will be on Gibraltar (left) and the Suez Canal (right). His first big obstacle will be the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, whose officers stand watch (centre).

declare it an illegal organization whenever he is convinced that it is operating against the Allies, and to withdraw that outlawry whenever he is convinced that it has ceased so to operate. It is a unique organization in a unique position, and we can see no serious objection to dealing with it in a unique way. The present method of dealing with it through the courts is naturally proving extremely dilatory, owing to the fact that the normal facilities of appeal cannot very well be denied in general legislation which might be applied to all sorts of different organizations. It has also the disadvantage that the decision arrived at by the courts, whatever it is, cannot be revoked when the policies of the Communist Party of Canada change. Public opinion on the subject of the party is so nearly unanimous that not a single Member of Parliament could possibly feel that his seat was endangered by voting for such an Act as we are suggesting. It should not be beyond the wit of the law officers of the Crown to draft the Act in such a manner that it would apply to any organization which was in real truth and effect a continuation of the Communist Party of Canada, even though it might be reorganized under a different name. Anyhow, the difficulty in that respect would be no greater than the similar difficulty which will arise in the case of any "succession" organization which may be attempted in the event of the Communist Party being outlawed by the courts.

The objection to the Communist Party of Canada lies not in the nature of the economic or political changes in Canada which it advocates, however unpopular these may be, for there is no law and should be no law against the advocacy of proposals which are merely unpopular. The objection is that it is completely controlled by a foreign organization closely associated with a foreign government. That objection was clearly formulated in a recent civil case in Great Britain, when certain trade union leaders secured a heavy libel verdict against a Communist newspaper. The judge in that case said that there was an obligation upon the British Communists to obey the directions of policy given from the Moscow headquarters, which were completely anonymous and functioning without either of the Communist witnesses who had appeared in the case being able to give the name of the party authorizing the instructions.

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WELL, we don't know which is the most alarmed, the Allies by the German successes or the Germans by the fact that they've got the Allies fighting mad.

Long war or short war,  
Hitler'll get whatfor.  
—Old Belligerent Manuscript.

If we're only fighting Hitler and not the German people, Hitler must have about 90,000,000 doubles.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when you decide where you are going to take the family on your holidays they'll all agree.

The sudden advent of tropical heat is not unwelcome. It's a pleasant change to hear people talk about the weather instead of the war.

The advice that we should all keep calm and go about our ordinary business in these disastrous times is bearing fruit. The preliminary contests to select "Miss Toronto" are already under way.

The attitude of Mussolini has re-affirmed the truth of the old saying: All's fair in bluff and war.

Hollywood is facing a financial crisis and is compelled to reduce its overhead substantially. The latest report is that it has already taken drastic action and has fired three "yes" men.

Question of the Hour: "Why did we order that extra ton of coal?"

We hate to revive the old mother-in-law joke, but it still remains true that the Fifth Columnist is an old story in domestic circles.

It looks as if the United States is really becoming alarmed about the European situation. A Republican has suggested that President Roosevelt run for a third term.

Esther says she has decided to go on her vacation early and get away from the war news. She says she's going north, taking only her fishing rod and a portable radio set.

## Legend of Loveliness

THE other day a cable despatch recorded the death in England of Mary Anderson (Madame de Navarro). She was in her 81st year, and more than fifty years had passed since she retired from the stage; but through all those years a legend of loveliness has surrounded her name. Her theatrical career, which began when she was sixteen and lasted less than fifteen years, if reviewed in detail would bring back the hectic America of the 'seventies, and the radiant London of the 'eighties. Moreover it was a career that had a profound influence on the future of the American theatre; for Mary Anderson was the first American girl of social position and refined education to adopt a stage career.

In 1875 practically everyone regarded the acting profession as a career of vagabondage which no nice girl, reared in refined surroundings, could think of adopting. But thereafter ambitious young women, beset by anxious parents, could point to Mary Anderson, pure and flowerlike, as proof that a girl could be an actress and yet unsoiled.

She was born in Sacramento, California, but later her father became a leading physician of Louisville, Kentucky. Her first appearance in her home town was anonymous; the program read "Juliet, by a Louisville Young Lady (her first appearance on

(Continued on Next Page)



# The Empire Air Scheme And The New Imperialism

BY "PILOT OFFICER"

TODAY in the officers' messes of a dozen great Army and Air Force establishments and training centres throughout the Dominion there are young men who are breaking a mess rule which is as old as the Empire itself. And the infraction may augur well for the Empire.

All the other splendid old traditions of the mess are being scrupulously observed. Officers do not mention a lady's name within the mess, they do not draw their swords in anger, nor do they discuss religion. They carry their drinks well and conduct themselves like the gentlemen they are.

The one tradition of the Services which seems in a certain sense to be weakening is the rule that officers must never discuss politics or matters of state policy. It is one of the oldest traditions of them all. It dates back to the days of the King's first standing army, when it was found so essential to the stability of government that the fighting forces should be placed always above and beyond the influence of domestic politics.

In the sense of "party" politics, of course, the good old tradition is observed as rigidly today as it has ever been, but in the broader phase of national security and internal stability, and most particularly in matters of Empire policy, one finds a phenomenal and amazing degree of interest frankly expressed in mess discussions by the younger class of Canadian officers.

Places like Camp Borden, where the daring young officers of the Tank Corps are training alongside their comrades in the Air Force, or Trenton, rapidly becoming the pivot of the Empire Air Scheme, or the great barracks of the Signal Corps at Barriefield provide startling examples of a development which promises to prove of historic effect upon the destiny of the British Empire.

## A Sense of Empire

This is particularly true of the Air Force, for the officers of which the vast Empire Air Scheme has provided a new and more vigorous sense of imperialism. The growth of our already great industrial system under the impetus of war, and the presence of so many British, New Zealand and Australian officers coming to this country to acquire or impart technical or service knowledge, is making many R.C.A.F. officers conscious for the first time of the historic rôle Canada and its military-industrial system will play in the British construction of a new British world.

And it is because they have suddenly become conscious of their potential power that the young future leaders of Canada's military machine are now discussing so seriously just how they shall use that power.

To the older officers, those who went through the last of the Empire's many wars, the intensity of the new group of officers is a little bewildering.

"The young officers today are too damn serious about it," said a senior officer in an Air Force mess a few nights ago. He was a Squadron Leader, an ace of the last "show" with thirty machines or so to his credit. "We were never as serious as they are. The whole thing was just so much fun for us."

Too serious or not, you can already hear them in little groups about the mess, over their tea or a stein of beer, shaping the political and economic form of the "Greater British Empire" to come, looking forward confidently to the day when the war has been won and their Empire—shunning its weaknesses of the last peace—shall move forward cleansed and stronger to new power and greater triumphs for civilization.

There is another definite spur to their aggressive interest in imperial policy. Virtually all Canadian officers of recent appointment are university or college men. They have lived through, and somehow or other have survived, that strange academic atmosphere of misguided intellectual idealism generated by the visionaries of Versailles, Lausanne and Geneva. They did not escape the universal disillusionment of the past decade, and the experience has hardened the majority of them into that type of realist that makes the ideal imperialist. Whatever dreams of international goodwill and social conciliation they may have nurtured in college cloisters they have now cast aside.

From now on, although many of them hardly recognize it themselves, they are going to "act tough and be tough." They are determined, if they are determined about anything at all, that during this war and after it this Empire shall never again renounce its imperial responsibility as the paternal guarantor of world peace and world order, even if it means, as one young officer—a graduate of Royal Military College—said, "preserving peace at the point of our bayonet."

## Cannot Stand Still

Officers generally don't discuss the politics of pre-war diplomacy or the intricacies of how the Empire got at war, but one finds in the younger circles a growing conviction that Lord Beaverbrook is right in his thesis that what really matters is not *why* the Empire went to war but simply that the Empire is at war, and that it must seize upon any and every opportunity not merely to defeat the enemy, but to turn the war to her imperial advantage. In this view war ceases to be a tragedy and becomes instead a tragic obligation to new greatness, an imperial ordeal testing our capacity for greater power and wider leadership.

Amazing as it may sound, but the majority of younger officers who give the matter any thought at all—and most of them do—are agreed that the primary objective in the present war is not merely "stopping Hitler."

"If we stop at stopping Hitler the Empire is going to stop too," was the view expressed by a Tank Corps officer.

Many of the officers are quite frank in their view that if this present conflict is not going to be stupid, purposeless and futile the real objective must be to re-orientate the Empire and launch it upon a broader and more glorious phase of its history.

Listen to this Air Force officer at Trenton: "When an empire stands still it has already started on the downhill road. Empires were strong only so long as they fought to widen their civilization and their culture. When they became so lazy that they only wanted to defend their 'status quo' they damn soon found they were no longer capable of defending anything."

He went on then to remind a little group in a cozy corner of the mess of what Kipling had said about the "white man's burden."

"He meant the Britisher's burden. Look at it this way. We have the highest form of liberty and democracy, the fairest form of justice and the best standard of living in the world."

"Wherever the British flag flies those advantages go with it: there is security and stability and prosperity. . . . Very well, then, what injustice would we be doing to anybody if we felt it necessary, for the sake of world peace and order, to offer to greater millions of people and wider areas of the world's surface the protection of our flag and the security of our culture?"

Ambitious? Perhaps it is, but it is also the stuff that empires are made of.

"Getting on with the job" remains, of course, the immediate business of Canada's young officer's corps, but even while they are training and fighting one may rest assured that they are thinking very seriously of the job of straightening things out when the war is over. It is very doubtful if the officers of World War No. 1 thought about the aftermath of war one frac-



PRIME MINISTER KING WELCOMES RENE RISTELHUEBER, NEW FRENCH MINISTER. (RIGHT) J. P. MOFFAT, NEW U.S. MINISTER.



tion as much as the present crop. Perhaps they saw no need to, but it has been the lessons of the disastrous peace policy of 1918 and after that have made the young Canadians so determined to furnish a lasting basis for peace when the present war is won.

And that basis, they are convinced, must be a stronger and broader Pax Britannica.

Canadian officers are perhaps even more imperial than the Imperials themselves. This is nowhere more evident than at places like Trenton and Camp Borden, where British officers from the R.A.F. in England mingle with young Canadian officers at these two great Empire training centres.

The average British officer thinks first and foremost of his "service," of his career and profession, and political considerations are much to the background. He is not a whit concerned over the diplomatic origins of the war he is fighting and still less over the course to be steered when the present war is won. There are exceptions to the rule, but the average British officer in this country shows rather a surprising indifference to matters of Imperial political interest. It would, of course, be grossly unfair to suggest that he is a "mercenary," and if many British officers in this country at present give that impression it can readily be explained by the fact that the majority of them are here as technicians and experts and not as pukka soldiers. But at the same time a shrewd observer cannot escape the impression that the Britisher's indifference to his Imperialism is not completely a matter of traditional English "phlegm."

## The Role of Canada

Canadian officers, on the other hand, are becoming increasingly proud of their record and reputation as soldiers and fighters. They are inordinately proud of the heroic record of their troops and airmen in the war of 1914-18, and the tremendous importance attached by the Motherland to Canada's role in the present struggle is only strengthening the conviction of the Canadian officer that he has no equal anywhere as a "first-class fighting man."

Only the other day I heard a young Air Force officer seeking to compare Canadians with other great fighting people in history.

"The Canadians," he said, "are the Prussians of the British Empire."

If it was brash and indiscreet it was also a generous tribute to a worthy foe. Generally, an attitude such as this is just a bit resented by the older officers as being conceited and over-zealous, but it is usually condoned as conducive to good morale and first-class esprit de corps.

Only direct and unmistakable reflections upon the

existing political machinery of Empire are really discouraged by the seniors in the officers' corps, but even here one finds it easy to forgive a younger officer who expresses the opinion that it was a mistake in imperial psychology to call the Empire a "commonwealth of nations," or another who insists that Canada should enjoy permanent representation on an Imperial Cabinet in London, or that—perhaps prophetic and certainly enthusiastic—the seat of Empire should now be in Ottawa.

Paradoxical sometimes is the view of the average young Canadian officer on the subject of "democracy." Many of them are openly impatient at the practice of permitting, in the name of the democracy we are defending, so large a measure of free speech to the very elements against which we are struggling. The more or less unhampered activities of Communist and pacifist-internationalist groups in Canada seems to amaze and ex-

asperate them, and they lean far more to the French Government's policy of stern suppression than to the Chamberlain policy of tolerance and conciliation.

"If we carry our democracy to the point where our cause is placed in danger by subversive elements," one officer remarked, "we are running the risk of losing our democracy completely. . . . It will be damn poor consolation for us if we are defeated, to remind one another that, oh well, at least we lost the war in a nice, clean democratic way."

The author of this article is probably a typical example of the group that he describes, except that he has had rather more experience in writing for publication than most of them. He is one of the ablest and best educated of the former newspapermen now in active-service training.

## The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

any stage." Within two years she was the idol of America, and within a decade had conquered London. She never won high distinction in Shakespeare, save as *Desdemona* and *Perdita*, but was supreme in half-forgotten roles like *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons", *Parthenia* in "Ingomar" and Gilbert's *Galatea*. Her success was due not to emotional power but to nobility of bearing and an aura of spiritual loveliness. Gilbert when he first saw her *Galatea* said she was too spiritual, "higher than I intended". The best account of her is to be found in the writings of J. Ranken Towse, critic of the *New York Evening Post* in her hey-day, who describes her as "a figure of classic and virginal purity that was almost ideal". He adds that she was deficient in imagination and passionate eloquence, and thinks she was wise to retire while the spell of her personal charms was still potent.

## A Fifth Columnist

READERS OF SATURDAY NIGHT will not, we think, accuse us of any untoward sympathy with the Nazi regime in Germany during the seven years which elapsed between its rise and the outbreak of the present war. The attitude of the regime towards Jews, intellectuals, religious congregations, racial

minorities and political opponents has at all times caused us a repugnance which we have been at no pains to conceal. So long as Germany and the British Empire continued to be at peace, however, we have seen no reason why German steamship lines and tourist agencies should not be permitted to use our advertising columns if they desired to do so, as they evidently did.

On several occasions in the years immediately preceding September 1939, SATURDAY NIGHT was informed that unless it altered its editorial policy regarding the discussion of conditions in Nazi Germany, German steamship and tourist advertising would be cancelled, and on one or two occasions cancellation was actually resorted to. We need hardly say that there was no alteration of the editorial policy. These intimations came to our New York Office from a German resident of New York bearing the name and title of Dr. Wachsmuth; and we were profoundly interested to learn that on Sunday, May 26, Dr. Wachsmuth was denounced over the radio by Walter Winchell as being the head of Germany's "fifth column" movement in the United States. He is certainly a very capable worker for the Fatherland, and while we have naturally heard nothing of him ourselves since last September, we have no doubt that he is still employing the advertising appropriations of German travel agencies as a means of securing pro-German editorial expressions in the United States—probably, however, with diminishing success.

In striking contrast to Dr. Wachsmuth is Goffredo Pantaleoni, for many years head of the Italian Tourist Information Office in New York, with whom we have also had business relations but who has never even suggested a desire to influence our editorial policy. Mr. Pantaleoni last week resigned from the Tourist Information Office, as a protest against the Mussolini policy of cooperation with Hitler, and issued a statement including the following: "It is my firm belief that if Hitler wins this war with Italy's aid, he will, at its conclusion, turn on his ally and completely dominate her; and if his lust for power is any indication of his purposes, it is not too fantastic to envision an invasion of the Americas as the ultimate object of his 'Kampf.'" We take this pronouncement and action, coming from a man of such importance in Italo-American circles, as evidence of the existence of a strong Italian opinion which is vehemently hostile to the Mussolini policy.

## Women Learn the Motor

THE Ford Motor Company of Canada and General Motors of Canada are, we think, entitled to a good deal of credit for work they are doing, as illustrated in one of our picture pages recently, to impart to a large number of the young women of this Dominion a sufficient knowledge of the interior works of a motor-car to enable them to function efficiently as a motor mechanic or fully qualified chauffeur—or chauffeuse if purists insist upon the preservation of the French feminine. This is a kind of knowledge which, at any rate since soon after the close of the last war, has been carefully monopolized by the male sex, although there is no scientific justification for the theory that all men are good mechanics or that all women are bad ones; and the result has been that while it is easy for a man to pick up such knowledge casually in the society of his fellow-men, a woman cannot acquire it without difficulty except in some such organized classes as the two great motor concerns are now running. That their fair if grease-smudged graduates will have ample opportunity of putting their knowledge to good use in the service of the country we have no doubt.



FIVE MILLION Blitzkrieged refugees are wandering the roads of Holland, Belgium, and northern France. All these pictures were taken in sacked Louvain, Belgium.



## BY RICHARD GLOVER

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Beau Royal Egyptian, a distinctive cigarette  
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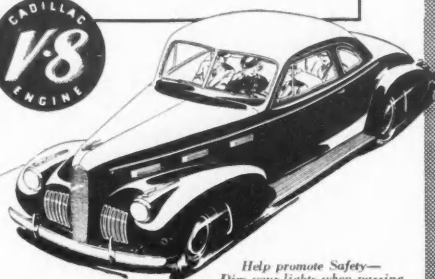
ONCE you become a LaSalle owner, you're quite sure to stay a LaSalle owner! And the reason for your lasting satisfaction is this: Every Cadillac product must be as fine as skill and science can make it—and Cadillac builds LaSalle. In short, you get more out of a LaSalle, because Cadillac puts more in it. A ride tells the story. Why not take it today?



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\$1765 for the Series Fifty Coupe, delivered at Windsor. Sedans start at \$1875. Transportation based on rail rates, license and local taxes (if any), optional equipment, accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice.

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Help promote Safety—  
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In  
**WAR TIME**  
as in  
**PEACE**

### War emphasizes the importance of life insurance

• To the individual, whether he serves on the fighting front or the home front, life insurance continues to guarantee financial security for his family and himself. It means that his loved ones are protected and will be supported in time of need. It means that he will have money for emergencies, and a nest-egg to provide for his old age.

• To the nation, life insurance funds representing the savings of thrifty policyholders, are providing millions of dollars so necessary for the development of Canada. These funds, invested in the resources of our country, are thus mobilized for the benefit of the whole nation.

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ONE OF A SERIES OF MESSAGES SPONSORED BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN CANADA



BRITISH TANKS, bedecked with boughs for camouflage, pass through a ruined Belgian town. Surprisingly little camouflage is needed to disguise equipment to make it either indiscernible or completely unrecognizable from the air.

## THE HITLER WAR

### The Man and the Machine

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS a strange thing, but one which may make the difference between winning or losing the war, that the total effect on our people of the great military disaster of Flanders has been heartening rather than discouraging. This is due, of course, to the epic evacuation of Dunkirk. It was not so much the military implications of this most difficult of all operations, although they have a good deal of bearing on a possible invasion of Britain. It was the sight of our men coming out of that hell cheerful and undaunted, their free spirit unaffected by anything Hitler's robot horde, denying personality, conscience and compassion and driven only by the will to annihilation, could do to them, and high in confidence that man to man they are better than the "Jerries" and given machinery of their own will certainly lick them "next time."

Never have I realized so clearly the fundamental cause at stake in this conflict as in listening to the British and German broadcasts over Dunkirk. The British broadcasts concerned the rescue of so-and-so-many men, each infinitely valuable in himself, and the quiet heroism of tug-boat skippers, barges, yachtsmen and even oarsmen who had gone back and forth over those 40 fiery miles to get the men away. They told of soldiers bringing back lost puppies in their tunics and homeless dogs which had followed them through that terrible retreat, and in at least one case of a group who stopped their boat to pick up German fliers who had just tried to bomb them but had been shot down instead. That, one thought at first, was surely going too far. Let the fiends drown! And yet, isn't that what we are fighting for? Turning a couple of points to the German station you heard a military staccato describing the "battle of annihilation"—always that word *annihilation*—stressing the amount of mechanical equipment taken as booty, and sardonically introducing sound effects, supposedly from the firing line, of cannon and machine-guns pouring death into isolated French detachments fighting it out around Lille.

#### The Polish Campaign

I couldn't help during the past week but think back to the Polish campaign of last Fall. One had a new conception of the strength of spirit which the Poles, with little equipment beyond field artillery, machine guns and rifles, no air support after the first day or two and no aid whatever from their allies, opposed to the overwhelming German Blitzkrieg machine. They were the first nation to dare to stand up to it. What Warsaw must have endured we know now from Rotterdam, yet it held out for 4 weeks, longer than the whole Flanders campaign. Other places and units held out even longer. The Second Light Horse Regiment surrendered at the end of September with only six men left! General Kleberg's Army fought its last battle at Kock on October 5th, the Hela Peninsula held out until October 10th, at least one Polish plane was still in the air by October 26th, and no less than 45,000 Polish regular troops held out until the end of March in the forests around Radom. Almost all of the trained fliers made their way out of Poland and are now in France along with 100,000 other Polish soldiers who didn't know how to quit. Similarly most of the navy escaped from the Baltic—including the submarine *Orzel* which made the journey without charts of any kind!—and has joined the British Fleet.

It wouldn't do, however, to disregard entirely the material side of the Dunkirk evacuation. Our losses in mechanical equipment must have been enormous. This was the more tantalizing in the case of the British

equipment, which had been brought almost intact back to the coast. But there was no way of loading it, as boats couldn't stand at the quays and very soon even the quays weren't standing. There is, however, even in this an encouraging military lesson for us. If we couldn't embark heavy equipment under the fire of the German air force, the Germans won't be able to disembark all the paraphernalia of a big invading force in Britain under the fire of the R.A.F.

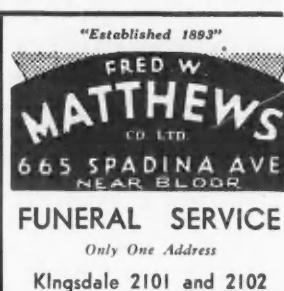
#### Retreat to Dunkirk

There was one little-noticed feature of the retreat to Dunkirk, which it seems to me was one of the most interesting. Have you wondered how the retreating forces kept open that long narrow sack extending down to Lille, against all the pressure of the German armored columns? Well, this sack followed the Franco-Belgian border; the Allied armies retired through the middle of the belt of field fortifications prepared last winter, defending them from both sides. It must be assumed that the Germans exerted their utmost to break through this slender sack and cut the Flanders Army up into several parcels. Therefore it would seem to be proven that the field defences upon which we relied on stop the Germans when solidly manned, and that the German break through the Corap Army at Sedan by no means proves that the Germans can break through anywhere at will.

There has been a vicious Nazi effort to make capital in the British countries of the French failure at Sedan, and more particularly to spread apprehension that the French might make a separate peace. The latter rumor much occupied Ottawa last week; those who busily spread it

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about performed a notable piece of Fifth Column activity and—one can only hope unconsciously—did Hitler yeoman service. Think of this, everybody, when you are tempted to talk defeatism. Shall we be less stout-hearted than the people in France and Britain, who are holding the front line for us? The remedy for loose talk, criticism and defeatism is to keep the nation busy on the war effort, and that is where the government has fallen down. It hasn't given the people anything to do, just as it didn't give the opposition a part in the war last Fall and thus avoid all the paralyzing bickering which has gone on and will go on until the Liberal Party relinquishes its narrow monopoly on the war. The government hasn't begun to call on the people for the effort and sacrifice which they are willing to give. What kind of a war effort is it that doesn't take a delicacy off our tables or a gallon of gasoline out of our cars? When I said in a hasty postscript last week that Canada was at last on the march I didn't mean that the government was leading the parade or that the pace was quick enough. It is the people who are on the march and they may yet march right over the government, if it persists in thinking that freedom can be defended with an eight-hour day and profits at eight per cent. Like John Paul Jones, this country "hasn't yet begun to fight." Who are we following in this war, Britain or the United States?

But to return to the French Ninth Army at Sedan: in the first place we can never be sure that the Germans couldn't have broken through the British if they had thrown the first full fury of their armored advance against them. In the second place the French made up for their failure by gallantly holding the bottom of the Flanders pocket while the British withdrew first, thus sacrificing at least 100,000 men. And finally a correspondent such as P. J. Philip of the *New York Times*, who has watched France all through the last

(Continued on Next Page)



BRITISH ANTI-TANK gun crew waits behind sandbags for the enemy. It was grim little isolated units like this, fighting bitterly, which made the Allied rear guard action in Flanders so effective. These cigarette-smoking Tommies are posted in the bomb-pocked, pulverized little town of Louvain, Belgium.



# Red Tape Cutter

BY L. L. L. GOLDEN

THE speed and effectiveness of Canada's war effort in the air will in large measure depend on a Canadian Scot who was born in Paris; James Stuart Duncan, the Acting Deputy Minister for Air.

On his ability to cut red tape and really put some drive in the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme depends the good reputation of one of Canada's leading executives who is vice-president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company.

If he fails in his job he will have to shoulder much of the blame, for he has a free hand and as he himself says he has the full and complete co-operation of the Government.

But Mr. Duncan has no desire to take anyone's blame on his shoulders. He has every wish to make the scheme move to the dot of the schedule and to speed it up just as he is instructed to.

The Hon. C. G. Power, the new minister of defence for air, has no use for brass hats nor red tape, and the two should make a capable team, interested in but one thing—the full flowering of the air training scheme. And from the point of an all-out war effort both men know just how black their names will be if they fail.

The Government, with knowledge of the size of the job to be done and the departmental slowness, looked around for a man in private business who had a reputation for drive and a hatred of inefficiency.

Prime Minister King picked Mr. Duncan and the Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defence, approached him with the offer of complete co-operation and a free hand if he would take over the job.

Mr. Duncan left his duties with the implement firm and took on the job for less than a dollar a year. In fact he is getting no pay and is paying all his own expenses.

But he stipulated that he would stay with the Department for only three months, and his appointment was made on April 15.

Mr. Duncan has complete charge of the air scheme and all air services, with special emphasis on the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

He is the czar of the whole business and he is determined on only one thing—to get things moving and cut through the clogged channels of the various departments so that decisions can be implemented with the greatest speed. He is uninterested in glory or political preferment. He has a big job in private business to which he will return, and he intends to keep a reputation for action clear.

Unknown in political life, with no experience or affiliation in politics, Mr. Duncan has no ties to cut nor any favors to give.

## Hereditary Business

The career of this man who has one of the biggest jobs to do in Canada is interesting.

Mr. Duncan was born in Paris 47 years ago. His father was in the services of the Massey-Harris company in Paris when James Stuart Duncan Jr. was born. The son has pursued no other line of business but that of the one firm and it was in December of '35 that he was appointed general manager of the firm. The father imported the first Massey-Harris machines to France.

The son's first service with the company was in Berlin, where he entered the German branch, but not before he had his schooling in the Collège Rollin in Paris, and in Germany.

In 1910 he was brought to Canada by Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, president of the company, and was one of the first men to go through the shops in an apprenticeship now necessary for all executives. From 1910 to 1913 he learned the business the hard way. For part of 1913 and part of 1914 he worked with the Ontario branch of the company.

His next appointment came as traveller and collection agent throughout France until the first few months of 1915. In that year he enlisted in the ranks with the Royal Field Artillery. He served with the Imperials until war's end and rose to be captain and adjutant of the 16th Div., R.F.A.

With war over he went back to Massey-Harris and became European traveller and assistant to the European general manager. He stayed with that job until 1924.

In the following year his father died and he followed him as French manager in Paris and played a large part in the establishment of branch factories in France and Germany. Still climbing the ladder he became European general manager. His next step came in his transfer to Buenos Aires as general manager for the Argentine. Then came his move to Canada again.

His first job on his return to Canada was general sales manager of the Company. Three months later he became assistant general manager, and then he stepped into the top executive position—that of general manager of the company of which he is now, naturally, a director.

During the course of that training in business Mr. Duncan learned and became fluent in French, German and Spanish, and can understand and make himself understood in Italian as well.

Mr. Duncan is married. His wife is Spanish and his two daughters, three and two years old, bear the

pleasant Spanish names of Rosa-Maria and Maruja Dolores.

In his office in the Jackson building in Ottawa he shows pictures of the girls to all who he thinks might like children.

## Will Get Things Done

If there is any person who can sell himself as a man of action it is the new driver in the seat of the mighty in the Air Training Plan.

He is five feet 10½ inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, has no recreation and expects nothing in the way of work from his assistants which he is not willing to do himself.

Those who have worked under him at the Massey-Harris firm know that he eats work and expects the same from everyone else. Unless he gets a touch of Ottawa slow-pokeness he ought to get things done.

He gives the interviewer the impression that he is a most able and determined business man who knows modern methods and likes to apply them, although he hasn't as yet developed a hard face.

Mr. Duncan belongs to the right clubs in Toronto: the Toronto, the National, the York, the Toronto Hunt; and in Ottawa, the Rideau.

Mr. Duncan has some marked views on certain matters. One of them is that the public is paying for the Air Training Scheme and has a right to know what is going on.

According to Mr. Duncan there are only three things which he must not tell. They are: Intake and outgo of pilots; Canada's air defence details, and the location of stations. Beyond that he says the sky's the limit.

Here are some quotes from the interview with Mr. Duncan:

"The British Empire has fully recognized that if we are to be successful in the struggle in which we are engaged, it is essential that we attain not only air equality with our enemies but air supremacy—supremacy in men, in aircraft, in equipment, in training, and in morale.

"To attain this end, it was felt that superimposed upon the greatly expanded training effort of each of the countries concerned, a joint effort should be made by Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to set up here facilities to train, in the advanced stages and in the most economic and efficient manner, the personnel of their respective air forces in order to fit them to take up services overseas in defence of what we believe in as common.

"And so the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was brought into being. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. It will provide our Empire with an ever increasing flow of highly trained pilots, air observers and air gunners, trained under conditions well removed from difficulties."

The burden is now yours, Mr. Duncan.

## The Man and the Machine

(Continued from Page 4)

war and this, is able to report that the Dunkirk epic has raised French morale to the highest pitch. We have no need to fear for France as long as she is led by Reynaud and Mandel, Weygand and Pétain in the spirit of Foch and Clemenceau.

## Victory For Sea Power

Besides the strength of field defences and the usefulness of bombers in preventing the embarkation of heavy equipment there were many other valuable military implications of Dunkirk. It was a clear victory for sea-power, and served on top of Norway to make clearer the limitations of air-power. We can safely assume that the Germans did everything in their power to prevent the evacuation, for the annihilation of the enemy's armed forces has always been a more important objective of German strategy than mere conquest of territory. But the German air force was unable to prevent the Flanders Army from getting away, and could only sink 5 ships a day out of the 880 engaged in the rescue. The dive bomber may have proven, up to now, very efficient in laying down a fast travelling barrage ahead of the German armored columns, but in other respects it seems a poor and wasteful substitute for artillery. When the latter came up the evacuation became far more dangerous, for ships and men. All of Goering's air-power can apparently not keep the Navy from operating even in waters so dangerous as those off Dunkirk, and at a cost entirely within its resources in ships and its replacement capacity, provided it has strong air support from our side. What German air-power can do for certain in Britain is cause immense destruction, as well as distracting the defending forces by its ability to land parachute or air transport troops at any spot in the Isles, but particularly in Ireland.

It has seemed much less certain that during the past week, however, that Britain would be next, and not France. The game is, of course, to keep us guessing until the last moment. From their position in Flan-



JAMES STEWART DUNCAN

the Channel. He may recall that Napoleon was held up at Boulogne for a year.

## German Objective

If the Germans attack in France their objective will not be any particular place, such as Havre or Paris, but the parcelling up and destroying of the Allied Armies. As we have learned, they would not try to do this in conventional battle, but by "opening up" the whole front, in and behind the lines, with a terrific punch, making it as fluid as after the break-through at Sedan. Then they would attempt to develop an ever-widening area of chaos behind the battle area by destroying cities and towns, filling the roads with refugees, dropping parachute troops and spreading rumor, until they brought the whole state organization crashing to the ground. It is a frightful threat. Can they succeed with it?

There are several points here. The method has lost its surprise value; the French know exactly what to expect and have been preparing against it. It would require a tremendous force, and it is permissible to doubt if the Germans, after the Flanders battle, will ever again in this war be able to deliver such a blow. The using up of a third to a half of their armored equipment, has inevitably weakened their striking power on the ground, and the loss of some 3000 planes against a quarter of that number by the Allies has appreciably lessened their superiority in the air. Nor is it just a question of whether the Germans have lost proportionately more tanks than we have, for while we are on the defensive, guns, of which I believe we have plenty, are more important to us than tanks which in any case cannot be used to best advantage without local air domination. The more German mechanical equipment becomes used up the more important trenches, machine-guns and infantry will become, the slower the battle will move and the better our chance to stalemate it. That is what we are striving for and the Germans fear. A few weeks more of heavy fighting ought to bring us within sight of that objective. Those few weeks may be the most terrible and most destructive in all history. But Flanders and Dunkirk have shown that our spirit can come through them unconquered by all the fury of the 20th Century barbarian machine.

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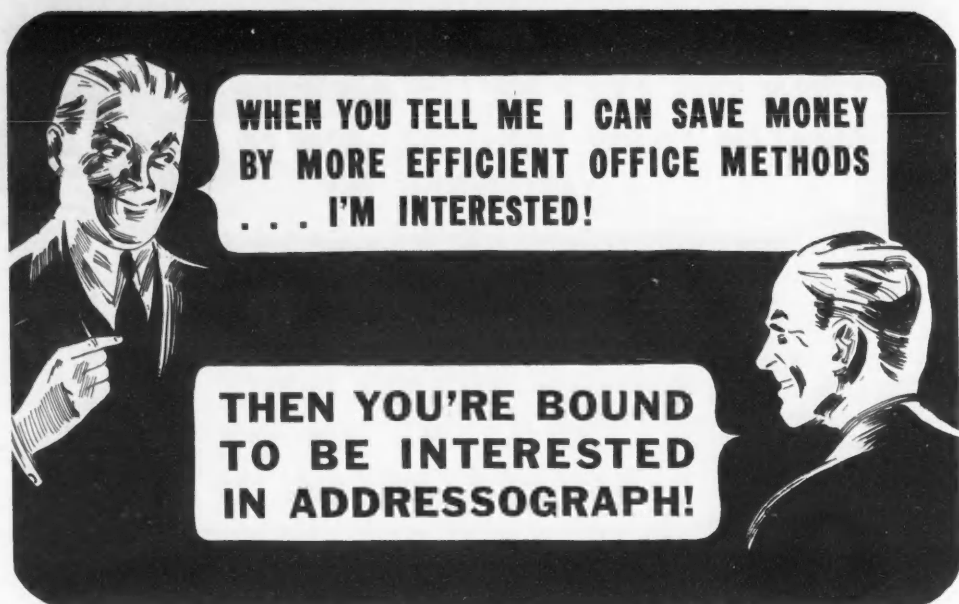
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## Lima—The City of Kings

BY MADGE MACBETH

LIMA, capital of Peru, once the seat of the Spanish Viceroy and capital of all Spanish America, has been stricken again by earthquake. Not so badly stricken as Callao (pronounced Cal-yow—the last syllable rhyming with plough) its seaport, less than six miles away, but any damage to Lima must be regarded, especially by one who knows the place, as tragedy.

It is beyond question one of the loveliest cities in the world, combining the mellowness of its 16th century Spanish houses with the rich architecture of modern days in such a way that no shock or sense of in-harmony smites the beholder. Looking at the fine equestrian statue of San Martin in the plaza of the same name, you don't remember that Lima is one of the earliest South American cities, but standing beside the bronze fountain—the oldest in America—in the Plaza de Armas, you don't remember that you are in a thriving modern city with a population of 330,000 and any convenience you may desire. Lima is connected by airways with the whole continent, by motorways with the recently-remote highlands—notably Cerro de Pasco, altitude 14,000 feet, one of the most spectacular journeys in the world—and with the interior. Her railways web out in many directions and her seaport is comparable with the best anywhere.

The oldest houses are readily distinguished by their second-floor wooden balconies, supposedly too high for the local Romeos to climb. Most of these balconies are enclosed by elaborately carved wooden shutters which prevented the curious from obtaining a too-intimate view of the female part of the household but which allowed the ladies some diversion by watching, unseen, the gay life of the streets below. Another distinguishing feature is a tremendously high doorway, designed to allow a mounted man to enter. It was assumed that more often than not, the master would be chased by his enemies and would be ill able to afford the time to get off his horse. The new buildings are constructed mostly of ferro-concrete, said to resist earthquakes!

My first reaction to Lima was unfavorable. I was awakened in the early morning by the throaty gurgle of a turkey. The sound seemed to come from my window-sill. Having attracted a menagerie about me in Paraguay and walked out with an ostrich in the Argentine, I would not have been surprised to entertain a turkey in Peru, but upon investigation, I discovered that a narrow street separated me from the songster. He lived on the flat roof of a house across the way, magnificently



IN THE BELL-TOWER of the Dominican Church at Lima, the entrancing capital of Peru. Here the Andes tower up over the city to a height of 20,000 feet. —American Express Travel Service.

scornful of the rest of the livestock that shared his quarters. Many houses in Lima have a flat roof which provides accommodation for fowl, for pets, for laundry work and promenade grounds.

The rousing cheers of hundreds of roosters ought to wake old Sol himself, but during my first visit they succeeded only in stirring him to lift half an eye. For five weeks, I never saw the sun in the morning; it was usually safe, however, to carry a kodak in the afternoon.

There was no sun, but it didn't rain, either. The rainy season concerns itself largely with a heavy mist called "garua." It collects on eaves and drips wetly but no one carries an umbrella and no one calls it rain. Coat collars are turned up and people flatten themselves against the walls of buildings until the worst is over. It's rather fun.

Lima claims sixty-seven churches. I have never seen one that wasn't lovely and nearly all of them have history that is interesting; Santo Domingo, for instance, where Santa

Rosa de Lima received her vision; and San Agustin, where the sculptor-monk, Cavilan, in a fit of delirium tremens, dropped dead from horror at the sight of his own statue of Death!

The great twin-towered Cathedral eclipses them all. It occupies, with the Archbishop's Palace, one entire end of the square called Plaza de Armas. Its approach leads you up a flight of steps a block long! Singing steps, I've always thought them. Mounting each one, you seem to have completed a higher note in a golden scale.

The Cathedral, like everything else in and about Lima, reminds you of Francisco Pizarro who founded the city and built the church. The present edifice is the third to stand on the original site. Earthquakes have claimed the others. A mummified body, said to be that of the conqueror and the man who destroyed the Inca civilization, lies in a shadowy chapel near the door. It is not very inspiring. The jaws are held together with wire and the features suggest a small man, a mean man, one who was anything but gallant. Francisco Pizarro, about whom so many million words have been written, could neither read nor write, but he could compute Inca gold and could play off one general against another. His own men killed him, and dying, he made the sign of the Cross in his own blood. The spot used to be shown . . . in the long, low building, housing Government quarters today, which runs at right angles to the Archbishop's Palace. News items tell us that the Cathedral was damaged but no mention is made of the house where Pizarro lived.

The mummy's face reminded me, too, of those shrivelled human heads called *tzantzazs*. Fierce, primitive Indian tribes in both Peru and Ecuador guard a secret said to be unknown to civilization by which they prepare and dry the heads of their enemies fallen in battle until the heads are no larger than an orange. Incredible though it may sound, the features are not altered. Fascinatingly realistic is the expression. The hair is left hanging, and if the face has carried a blemish—a mole or wart or such—no attempt is made to modify or remove the thing. Both Governments punish severely anyone making or trafficking in *tzantzazs*, but of course they are bootlegged like any other prohibited article. I had a most sinister head—a negro—offered to me for the equivalent of \$18. It was brought to the hotel by a child with some laundry. The child delivered it to a chambermaid, who passed it to a waiter, who slipped it to the majordomo who sneaked it up on me!

### Sacked by Drake

Callao, which has been almost entirely destroyed, cannot boast of much architectural beauty, but it is not without interesting historical points. That bold buccaneer, Sir Francis Drake, sacked the place in the 16th century and many another sailor has done his best to reduce it to ashes. The frequent earthquakes have been more successful.

Its 71,000 inhabitants are mostly working people who enjoy the fine beach and the amusement pavilions strung along the water front. To the south rises the islands of San Lorenzo, a naval and submarine station, and northward stretches the lovely, fertile Rimac Valley. The *Real Felipe* fortress dating from 1783 housed, when I was there, the Air Force Depot.

Callao claims to have the oldest English Club on the West Coast. Heaven knows whether half the stories one hears about it are true, but at least they are interesting.

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# U-235 Revolts

BY H. DYSON CARTER

Mr. Carter, who is a Canadian research chemist resident in Winnipeg, is widely known as an expert on the progress of modern invention, and his book, "If You Want to Invent," published last year in New York, has attained a great popularity.

IT TAKES an astonishing man hitting a most unusual dog to drive the war from today's headlines. But science has been doing it lately. From three separate points on this continent has come news of revolution being plotted in laboratories. And as though the impending upheaval were something quite casual, the researchers have given it a number: "U-235." Most of the press manifestos got bogged down in the swampy jargon of atomics, but U-235 really means something intelligible to all of us. Refreshing escape it is too, from commentaries and communiqués, reminding us that science is at work despite the march of barbarism.

A long time ago (1776 was the memorable date) when the British Empire was crumbling and the markets were quivering sympathetically, a barber and a parson were busily laying the foundations of a new Empire and a new world. They were Arkwright and Cartwright. The barber discovered how to twist weak cotton fibres into threads without the use of supporting warps made of wool. The parson performed one of the breathtaking feats of invention history; he made a mechanical cloth-weaving loom that did what only human hands and brains had done before—without ever having seen a hand loom or knowing what a loom was for.

Arkwright and Cartwright signalled the Industrial Revolution. Their machines beckoned the Age of Power. Trevethick with a high pressure steam engine and Otto with the four cycle gasoline engine ushered in the civilized world as we know it. And it is this world of ours that U-235 promises to break down and to rebuild in majestic proportions.

## Mass Into Energy

Ever since the brilliant young English physicist Moseley (killed in action at Gallipoli) gave us the modern theory of the atom, scientists with Jules Verne eyes have been predicting the practical transformation of "mass into energy." This is the secret of U-235.

"Mass into energy" means simply that the substance of things (matter) is really only a form or appearance of the speed of things (motion). Even children are aware of this. The wind is nothing at all until we hold a hand out from a car travelling at sixty. Then the moving air takes on all the nature of a solid thing. And most aviation minded boys know that at a certain terrific speed the atmosphere becomes as solid as a wall of rock, shattering the strongest planes as though they had nose dived into earth. Of course it is the car or the plane that moves, not the air, but it is the relative velocity that counts. The same thing applies to water, so easily penetrated but so painfully solid to the clumsy diver.

Thus experience tells us that the "mass" of anything depends greatly upon its speed. Einstein took this notion down into the infinitely small world of the atom. Here we deal with enormous velocities. Long before Hitler hounded him the Jewish mathematician proved that at certain critical high speeds matter itself is actually formed out of nothing but speed itself.

U-235 is this idea in reverse. We can think of matter dispersing its substance into motion. In a very crude analogy we can imagine a strong wind, which is very much like a solid moving wall, spending its energy against a windmill. The wind's energy is given up to the mill, but the "mass" of the wind disappears in this process.

The early work of the celebrated Curies revealed that heat is given off continuously by Radium, and later it was proven that this heat comes from the disintegration of atoms. In the violent atomic storms raging al-

ways in Radium and its products, mass is being slowly lost and energy liberated. Here the matter is not simply escaping, as water does when it evaporates, but is actually vanishing forever in a sort of scientific transmutation of its soul; it is reborn in the universe as "motion" or energy.

For decades the great laboratories have tried to "smash" atoms, to start artificial atomic hurricanes that would change mass into energy on a scale large enough to be practical. Giant lightning guns using millions of volts of electric energy have been used to lay down barrages on invisible atomic Maginot lines. The results were discouraging until U-235 came along. This substance seems to have put the big guns out of the picture.

The letter U comes from Uranium, the number 235 from the atomic weight. Uranium is a chemical element quite plentiful, and its atomic weight (scientific license number for elements) is really 238. In ordinary Uranium, however, there are found two other relatives of numbers 234 and 235. The latter is the stuff now famous for atom-blasting.

Two sudden discoveries put U-235 on the front page. The first was a method of separating the material from its far more plentiful brothers. When this was accomplished the astounding fact was disclosed that U-235 needs only to be dropped into water in order to start its mass changing into energy! The hydrogen in water completes the atomic explosion always threatening in U-235, and the result is heating of the water with formation of steam.

Alas, U-235 has been so difficult to separate from the two other Uraniums that Drs. Kingdon and Pollock of General Electric have produced only one microgram in a hundred hours of work. But research men at the Universities of Columbia and Minnesota hint that they have prepared appreciable quantities of U-235. It is even rumored that Hitler has ordered a research blitzkrieg on this problem and that American laboratories are under heavy guard.

Why the sudden alarm? The truth is that if U-235 could be extracted from Uranium in reasonable amounts, the whole foundation of modern industry would undergo incalculable changes. For, as science has pointed out repeatedly from the time Einstein first advanced the mass-into-energy theory, the use of matter itself as a fuel would solve the greatest problem faced by man since the menace of hunger was eliminated by seed crops.

Our world is based on Power. Today the mining of coal and the pumping of oil are keystone activities of the human race. U-235 would make obsolete the coal mines, oil wells, pipe and rail and transmission lines, refineries, distribution systems, heating and power and hydro plants, the hundreds of millions of mobile power units over the earth—in cars, trucks, trains, ships, planes and the engines of war.

These would become obsolete not merely because of economy of operation, but because U-235 is the perfect power source, one that may be sealed up to last for thousands of years without exhaustion! It is a fact that not only will five pounds of U-235 generate steam fast enough to propel

the Queen Mary, but this same quantity will produce throughout its "lifetime" steam equal to that generated by fifteen million pounds of oil or twenty-five million pounds of coal.

These figures were long based only on Einsteinian mathematical equations. Now they are verified by laboratory demonstrations. When matter is transformed into energy, stupendous amounts of power are made available for centuries, without replenishment and from extremely small quantities of "fuel."

Is Uranium the only element containing atoms like U-235, so unstable that they fly apart in contact with the hydrogen of water? If so, Canada is fortunate, for in the northwest we

have large discovered reserves of Uranium ore. Uranium is more than a million times more abundant than Radium, in the pitchblende ores originally probed by the Curies.

But the odds are strongly in favor of more mass-energy discoveries within the next few years. The excessive cost of atomic investigations with electric "guns" has now been eliminated. The hunt for cousins of U-235 is now on in scores of universities and private laboratories. Now that we know certain atoms can start their own disintegration in apparatus of reasonable cost, the field is thrown wide open.

The everyday possibilities of U-235 stagger the imagination. Every

car and train and plane powered with the stuff would be independent of fuel forever. Likewise home heating plants, and factory power-houses. Families might inherit their energy supplies. The wilderness regions of the earth would at once become habitable.

For humanity's sake it is devoutly to be hoped that U-235 will not be a practical power source until universal peace is permanently established. The prospect of ten-motored bombing planes remaining aloft for fifty years, or perhaps a steam driven Siegfried Line rolling over continents, is too much of a nightmare. Let the atoms hold out a little longer on their fronts until peace comes to ours!

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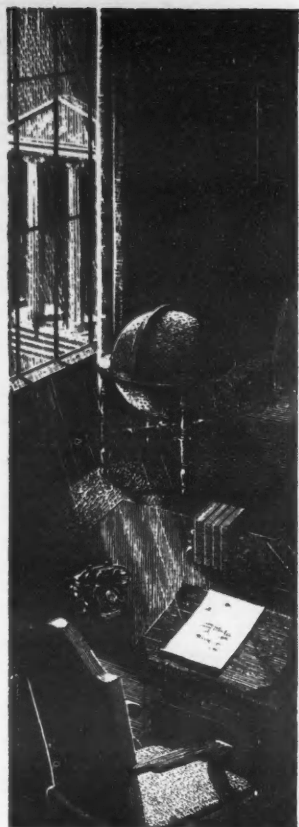
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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## Sweet Land of Liberty

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS LAND IS OURS, by Louis Zara. Thomas Allen. \$3.00.  
OH, PROMISED LAND, by James Street. Longmans, Green. \$3.25.

IT SEEMS that the Americans have been rediscovering their history of late. First it was the Civil War, then the War of Independence. Now it is the turn of the war of 1812 and the settlement of the Ohio valley and the Mississippi territory. Just why so many of these historical novels are being poured forth, is a pretty question for speculation. Perhaps the success of "Gone With the Wind" had something to do with it; perhaps the present world-situation has induced a turning of America's mind on itself, a sort of historical stock-taking; or perhaps more and more people are finding the grapes of wrath of such bitter vintage that it is more reassuring to look at the beginnings than at the finished product. At any rate, the writers take their labors very seriously, and the product of their pens exhales the odors of old diaries, news-sheets and legal papers, conscientiously digested and regurgitated in a more or less palatable form. The best of them, viewed as novels and not as contributions to the American saga, are those which, like "Gone With the Wind," concentrate on a central character or two, and let history take care of itself.

For that reason, "Oh, Promised Land" is a better novel than "This Land is Ours." It concentrates on a small group of well-drawn and colorful characters over a period of some twenty-five years. The other covers eighty years of history, and chronicles the doings of four generations. Its history, too, is in solid chunks. This is by no means a drawback for the general reader, for its lack of homogeneity in structure encourages and simplifies skipping. Andrew Benton, the central character of "This Land is Ours," is seven when we first meet him, with a wagon train moving west from Philadelphia to meet a courier with the news of Braddock's defeat. He is fifteen when he has a love affair with an Indian maiden that enables him to warn the garrison at Fort Detroit of Pontiac's conspiracy. Fourteen years later he is a scout with George Rogers Clark's expedition to the Mississippi. Under "mad" Anthony Wayne he helps overthrow the confederation of Indians under the leadership of the Shawnees. He prospects the site of Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, and nearly twenty years later almost loses his life in the Fort Dearborn massacre. On the edge of eighty, he again turns his face to the west. Although Andrew is the chief character, his father, grandfather, and sons all play important parts in the story, and there are chapters, like that of the massacre of St. Clair's army, which do not touch the Bentons at all. It is primarily a story of frontiersmen against the Indians, and the more personal reactions of the characters, and their relationships one with another, are hardly touched on.

"OH, PROMISED LAND," however, is painted on a smaller canvas, with a small group of characters rendered with great detail, occupying the foreground. The author has devised for them a much greater variety of incident than is displayed in the other story, and their individual traits are much more strongly drawn. The chief character is big Sam Dabney, an orphan from western Georgia, who with his sister, his wife, some French emigrés and some blacks, travels west across the Chattahoochee, the Alabama and the Tombigbee rivers to the Mississippi itself. He is a man of great strength, large ambitions and indomitable spirit. He has the shrewdness of a Yankee trader and the fighting instincts of an Irishman. He carves a home out of the wilderness, builds a big house, trades in slaves, mortgages the house to further more ambitious plans, loses it all, and starts over. He outwits the Creeks and incurs their enmity, and by his friendship with the Choctaws nearly succeeds in defeating Tecumseh's plans for united Indian action against the advancing whites. He runs the first freight service over the Natchez trace, and helps decide the battle of New Orleans by riding 950 miles in seven days with despatches for Andrew Jackson. The scene is the whole south-west territory from which the states of Alabama and Mississippi were formed, the period of years from 1794 to 1817. Several of the other characters deserve special mention, notably Honoria, Sam's sister, alongside whom Becky Sharp was a child of virtue and model of selfishness. Then there is the half-breed, Lake Flournoy, kinsman of Napoleon's Josephine, and Tishomingo, who might have been cousin of Fenimore Cooper's Mohican.

Both books make plain the utterly treacherous way in which the settlers broke treaties with the Indians when they wanted more land. Both books insist that the Indian wars of the end of the century were fomented by British garrisons along the western frontier of Canada. An unusual and very interesting feature of the southern story is its treatment of the slave theme. The blacks are shown as much closer to the tribal influences of the African jungle than I can remember them represented in any other book. Both books show the impatience of the frontiers with the deliberations of Congress, and forecast the coming struggle between north and south. Both books are meaty and informative; both are sincere and finished pieces of work, but my own preference is for "Oh, Promised Land" as the more readable yarn.

## Aaland Woman

BY KENNETH MILLAR

MARIANA, by Sally Salminen. Nelson. \$2.50.

MISS SALMINEN is a native of Aaland, one of a group of islands, lying between Sweden and Finland, whose inhabitants speak Swedish but are Finnish citizens; and in this novel she brings up to the present her chronicle of Aaland life begun in "Katrina." Although she is obviously a woman of wide culture, Miss Salminen does not write of the rather primitive and graceless life of these islanders to compare it with other standards than their own, to exhibit it, as Lewis exhibits the life of Zenith, or Zola that of the French peasant. She writes of Aaland as of her own people, taking her subject with complete seriousness. But this acceptance does not prevent her from seeking improvement in their life; in this novel she seems interested in improving the life of the island's women.

"Mariana" tells of the long struggle of Mariana Nilsson, a poor farmer's daughter, to adjust herself to life as she finds it on the island. Deserted by her husband even before the birth of her last child, Mariana's mother is



NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN ENGLAND. Part of Newfoundland's contribution to Great Britain's fighting forces besiege the "postman" when the first mail from home arrives.

left to struggle, with meagre success, to make a living on her small farm. At first she has the help of her sons and daughters, but the boys go to sea or follow their father to America, and the girls marry, till there are only two daughters left to work the farm. Mariana, the youngest, is not required to do manual labor, and since she has spent much time in the society of the local gentry and in reading books, she feels herself better than her surroundings. A girl of sensibility among coarse farmers and sailors, she is repelled by a young sea-captain who seeks her favors, and by the hard life of an Aaland farmer's wife. After several ineffectual attempts to escape from the island, Mariana marries a stiff young farmer, but even marriage cannot bring her to accept her life. She finally flees the back-breaking labor to which Aaland women are subjected, and goes to a friend in the city. In an ending which weakens and

distorts the novel, Mariana returns with a chastened husband to an altered farm-house which has acquired more windows and a view of the sea.

Giving a synopsis of her plot is a poor way to convey the quality of Miss Salminen's writing. She has no feeling for plot, perhaps a contempt for the small tricks of suspense and climax and surprise which help to make a long novel readable. Her psychology is neither witty nor deep, but it is sufficiently intelligent to give frequent thrills of recognition. I think "Mariana" is chiefly valuable for its meticulous "realism," its exact and visual picture of farm-life in Aaland, its slow and grave poetry of spring and summer and harvest-time. Although the honesty and careful skill of "Mariana" make it an admirable piece of writing, it is admirable, like certain novels of Thomas Hardy, in a way which I find a little dull.

## BOOK OF THE WEEK

### Mr. King and Isolationism

BY B. K. SANDWELL

CANADA, AMERICA'S PROBLEM, by John MacCormac. Macmillan. \$3.

THERE is a chapter in this volume which, if the anti-King ramp continues, is likely to be the most quoted source for Canadian political debating material for some months to come. This is the chapter entitled "King of Canada," in which Mr. MacCormac, for some years the New York Times correspondent in Canada, discusses the Prime Minister's "North Americanism" and his reluctance to accept commitments in foreign affairs outside of North America. The chapter is a detailed, careful, and on the whole accurate study of Mr. King's character. It prints, I believe for the first time, the story which has been current for some years concerning the Byng episode. Mr. King, it will be recalled, after the election of 1925 had fewer followers in the House of Commons than Mr. Meighen, but with the aid of the Progressives, who were much more likely to co-operate with him than with Mr. Meighen, he had a bare majority. Mr. King, who still retained the office of Prime Minister from the previous Parliament, undertook to form a Government and carry on. The story as told by Mr. MacCormac is that Lord Byng consented to this only with the stipulation that if Mr. King should fail, Mr. Meighen should be allowed to try. There is an inherent improbability in the story, which might easily escape the attention of an American observer. It is that until Mr. King met Parliament and his ability to carry on was tested by a vote, Lord Byng would have no right to question it, and could impose no conditions when accepting Mr. King's nominations for the Council. Lord Byng may very well have told Mr. King that he felt that, in the event of Mr. King's failure, Mr. Meighen should be allowed an opportunity to try to carry on with the same House of Commons; but it is difficult to see how that could be regarded as a condition of Mr. King's taking office. After all, there has to be a Government, and Lord Byng could not of his own motion turn Mr. King away from the front door of Rideau Hall before he had any evidence that he could not form a Government and carry on with it; and if he could not refuse to let Mr. King try, he could not impose any conditions upon his trying.

ON THE more recent and even more contentious subject of Mr. King's behavior in regard to the war and to the preparation for war during the previous two or three years, Mr. MacCormac endorses nearly all of the contentions of the anti-King group. Mr. King, he says, "has shown a certain determination, now that the war has begun, not to risk Canada's manpower, solvency, and

unity to any greater extent than necessary in its prosecution." And again "there are the best reasons for believing that Mr. King whittled the Empire air scheme, of which Canada was to have been the centre, down to an almost purely Canadian enterprise on a more limited and less expensive scale." Mr. MacCormac gives some details on this point, saying that the Riverdale delegation in 1939 "talked freely of a scheme which, according to information given to this writer by a member of Mr. King's own Cabinet, was to cost \$700,000,000 in its first year of operation," but "what emerged was a scheme the whole cost of which is to be \$600,000,000, spread apparently over three years."

Mr. MacCormac wrote before the German push through the Low Countries, but he predicted that in the event of grave difficulties for the Allies "there would probably be a demand in Canada for a more active and extensive war effort." He indicated Col. J. L. Ralston as possible head of a National Government, but added that the demand for such a change might come from outside the Liberal Party and be resisted by it as a whole. If not thrown out by such a movement, Mr. King, in Mr. MacCormac's opinion, "is likely to be given opportunity to guide Canada's policies during this war and perhaps for some time afterward. If this happens, it may be predicted that he will lead Canada far towards isolation." It may be so but the truth is that Mr. King is remarkably astute at discerning whether Canada wants to be led, and the events of the last few weeks have greatly changed Canada's feelings on this matter of isolation.

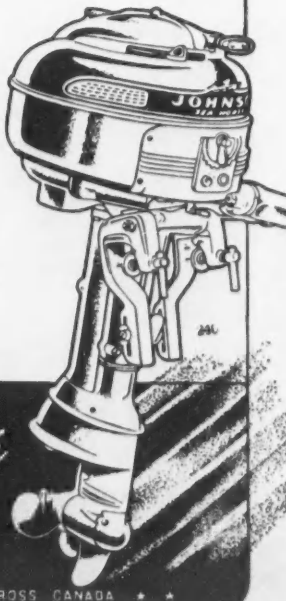
The isolationism of Canada is merely a pendant to the isolationism of the United States. The isolationism of the United States, which has been the world's chief curse since 1919, has also been gravely modified in the last few weeks, and will be still further modified if the new book by Raymond Leslie Buell, former president of the Foreign Policy Association, entitled "Isolated America" (Ryerson, Toronto, \$3.50) attains the attention to which it is properly entitled. Mr. Buell sees that the United States must take a hand in the affairs of Europe, or Europe will take a hand in the affairs of the United States, in a much more unpleasant manner. He believes that a practical proposal by the United States to Europe would bring about a revolution in Germany; but he too, of course, was writing before the invasion of the Low Countries. Both Americans and Canadians might as well now assure themselves that nothing will bring about a revolution in Germany except a complete defeat, or a military situation such that complete defeat is obviously imminent.



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# THE BOOKSHELF

## The Elder Pitt

BY EDGAR McINNIS

MR. PITT AND AMERICA'S BIRTH-RIGHT, by J. C. Long. Stokes. \$3.75.

THIS latest account of the career of the elder Pitt is biography in the strictest sense. It makes no serious effort to be an account of the times as well as of the man. It is the record of a life; and though public events have to be dealt with in their bearing on the fortunes of so public a character, they are used to explain the actions of the man himself rather than to create a broad picture of the age in which he lived.

From certain points of view this method has its disadvantages. The student, for instance, is likely to find the explanation somewhat incomplete. There is an absence of any extensive discussions of social conditions of the time, and only brief sketches of the underlying realities of eighteenth century politics. The reader need look for no new light on the systems of Walpole and the Pelhams, or on the shifting alignments which marked the ascendancy of George III. There are brief descriptions of the main lines of political division, but even these are occasionally blurred; and the motives which actuated the various groups are often implied rather than defined.

As a result, the public position of Pitt himself is at times somewhat vague, particularly in the later stages of his career. The contrast between his noble sentiments and his political failure, and especially his failure on the American question, needs a fuller analysis in order to be comprehensible. The explanation does not lie wholly in the king's control over the House of Commons, nor in Pitt's physical infirmities. There were also infirmities of temperament and understanding which had a great deal to do with stultifying the efforts of the Great Commoner. Some of these Mr. Long brings out by implication, but a fuller realization of their significance might have added clarity to his treatment.

That, however, may be asking Mr. Long to do something which he never intended to do. His interest is in the personal life of William Pitt; and while this cannot be detached from Pitt's public career, that is the side on which the emphasis is placed. Within these limits the book is both readable and informative. If there are occasional slips of fact, they are usually on unimportant details, and need in no way detract from the average reader's pleasure in an interesting story which is extremely well told.

THE personal touches with which the book is crammed are especially entertaining. This period, the zenith of aristocratic Whig England, was rich in curious characters and highly seasoned gossip, and Mr. Long has made extensive use of both. He brings out clearly the family connections which linked Pitt's immediate circle, and the unstable nature of Pitt's relations with his immediate family. He is perhaps less informative on Pitt's personal relations with his political associates, but even here there are a number of revealing touches and brief character sketches which add to the liveliness of the book.



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The American side of Pitt's policy is naturally stressed, since it bulked so large in his later career. But whatever the title may suggest, this book is in no sense a study of Pitt's American policy by itself. That aspect stands in its proper perspective and occupies no overshadowing place. In Pitt's career there was a long period before the American issue ever became active; and even after it arose, it by no means absorbed him completely. Mr. Long has tried to present a full record of that career; and if, to the historian, his account seldom seems to dip very far below the surface, even the surface aspect has enough color and variety to make it an amiable and attractive narrative.

## Guide to Culture

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

PREFACE TO WORLD LITERATURE, by Albert Guerard. Oxford. \$3.50.

MR. GUERARD is professor of General and Comparative Literature at Stanford University, California, famous for his many monographs on aspects of French civilization and literature. His book is a reprint of a series of lectures intended for students bent (as Matthew Arnold put it) "on getting to know the best which has been said and thought in the world." His commentary is original, thoughtful and stimulating.

Mr. Guerard admits that the most arduous aspirant to literary knowledge can acquire in a single lifetime is but a gathering of pebbles on the shore. But he points out that all really great literature is "world literature," and not merely national literature. He scoffs at the idea that full knowledge of the basic factors in world literature can be found in any individual's choice of a "shelf of books."

Various phases which must be encountered by the young adventurer among masterpieces are discussed with penetration and an immense wealth of knowledge; and an effective summary concludes each chapter. Even more interesting are the "Appendices." In one entitled "Decisive Books" he gives lists prepared by three eminent American scholars of the 25 volumes which have had most influence on thought and action during the past half century. Many of them are not literature in the accepted sense at all. Marx's "Das Kapital" naturally heads all three lists and with some justification include Marie Stopes' "Married Love." Hitler's "Mein Kampf" figures in but one.

## West Goes North

BY JAMES HENRY

WILD GEESE CALLING, by Stewart Edward White. McClelland and Stewart. \$2.75.

THIS is a first-rate adventure yarn, with no very serious sociological or ideological implications, and, as such, an excellent antidote to one's pet peeve of the moment. It is red-blooded stuff; one might even say two-fisted. John Murdock is a wandering cowpuncher, lumberjack, and general handyman, of pioneer stock, and suffering from a loose foot. In a little Oregon town, he meets Sally Slocum, also of pioneer stock, a schoolmistress out of a job. So he marries her that afternoon, and they start north and west. He lumbers in the state of Washington, and then moves to Seattle, where the sea gets him. He buys a ketch from a coast pirate who wants to get rid of it in a hurry, and with an old Alaskan sourdough he has picked up, John starts north by sea. The three of them, John, Sally and old Len, land in Alaska at Klaskan, where they have some adventures, and then go a little further away from civilization, where John starts a one-man lumber drive, Len traps, and Sally makes a home. The gold rush brings some excitement with it, but John realizes that the real wealth of the country is not all in its gold, and hangs on to his timber. There is a thrilling fight, with a terrific storm aboard the ketch, to bring a doctor to Sally. But the baby is born before the doctor comes, and the story ends happily for all concerned. John and Sally are now permanent settlers, with a family started, and success ahead.

There is some of the same charm and interest in this that made "Wilderness Wife" such a success. Playing house, where one has to make everything oneself, is a perennially attractive theme. It is the basis of Robinson Crusoe, and many another beloved yarn. Then there is a big dog in it, a bit reminiscent of Call of the Wild, and dogs are another sure bet. Storms at sea, fights fistic and gun, bad women with hearts of gold, nasty gamblers and kidnappers, a landslide and a gold-rush, bears, Indians and salmon, and a philosophical old-timer, who gets drunk and raises variegated hell—anything your heart desires. If you want to escape west and north, if you have sea fever, or hunting fever, or gold fever, or any other sort of restlessness incompatible with the restraints of modern civilization, or if you look longingly at Rousseau's picture of a world unspooled by sophistication, here you are!



TO BE HEARD IN TORONTO. In addition to Kirsten Flagstad, the above artists will appear in the Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall next fall. Above, left, Arthur Rubinstein, the Polish pianist; right, Erica Morini, the violinist; lower, left, Donald Dickson, baritone; and right, Lucille Manners, soprano.

## Birch Bark Canadiana

BY LEONORA McNEILLY

UNDER lock and key at Victoria College, Toronto, repose priceless treasures in an unimpressive cardboard box. A superficial glance would incline one to the belief that they were fit for the rubbish heap, so miscellaneous are they in character. But closer inspection reveals the work of a master mind, that of the Rev. James Evans, the centenary of whose arrival in the Canadian West is to be observed by all Canada on the 19th of June.

Among the valuable contents of the box is a birch bark Cree book, five inches long and four wide, whose hieroglyphics are unintelligible to the uninitiated, but to the Cree Indian were the open sesame to a new world. It was the translation of their spoken language into written form through the laborious invention of an alphabet which met the peculiar needs of their difficult language.

Accompanying it is a "Speller and Interpreter in Indian and English," a text-book, employing cumbersome combinations of familiar Roman letters to approximate the peculiar Indian sounds not found in the English language; also several rectangular pieces of lead, each bearing the outline of a syllabic character used in printing—samples of the original type made from bullets and lead.

Around this little box cluster memories of an achievement as romantic as any that grace the pages of history. Particularly revealing of the hardships endured is a letter from Mr. Evans, dated "Forks of the Assiniboine River, June 11th, 1841," in reply to one received from the Rev. Joseph Stinson, Toronto, dated 7th November, 1840, a trifle over seven months on the way. Referring in a touching passage to his people in Upper Canada, he humbly craves pardon for a "tear-made blot" while pouring out the anguish of his heart on their behalf.

In 1840, when Mr. Evans was appointed to labor at Norway House, a Hudson's Bay Trading Post, 325 miles north of Winnipeg, the Indians at that particular Reserve, numbering 700, approximately, could neither read nor write. No attempt had been made to transcribe their spoken language. But with that ingenuity and resourcefulness which have marked all pioneers, Mr. Evans set to work to overcome these seemingly insuperable barriers, with the results which we have already seen; the invention of a Cree alphabet with the primitive aids of birch-bark and a charcoal pencil, the improvisation of a printing press from fur-presses borrowed from the Hudson's Bay Company, the manufacture of print-

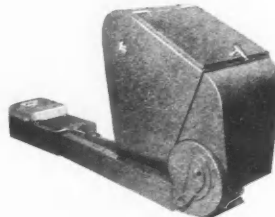


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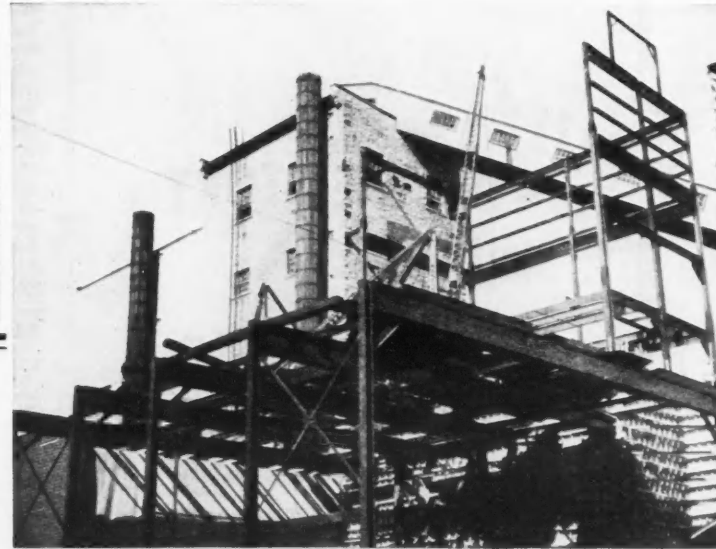
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## LONDON LETTER

### A New Kind of Bird

BY P.O'D.

May 20th, 1940

MR. EDEN had hardly finished his appeal for recruits for the new Local Defence Volunteers last week, before elderly gentlemen all over the country were sprinting to the local police stations to put down their names—and also to display their youthful enthusiasm and agility. It was a very sporting exhibition. In fact, you might have thought a Nazi parachutist was a new kind of game-bird.

In my own neighborhood there lives an eminent golfer—twice British amateur champion, no less! He also won an M.C. in the last war, which seems much more important just now. The moment he found out what Mr. Eden wanted, he hurried around to the nearest police station, anxious to get his name at the very head of the list, in the hope that it would be a case of first come, first picked.

#### Sabotaged

Unfortunately, he took his dog along, and the dog got into a bit of a mix-up with another dog—one of those nasty "Fifth Column" dogs, I suppose—and it took a few minutes to straighten the tangle out. By the time Cyril (if you can't guess his other name, you are no golfer) got to the police station, they were already queuing up. So, instead of being at the top of the list, he was well down it.

That is the sort of response that the appeal has evoked. Over 250,000 in a day! Now all that remains is to sort the candidates out, give them some sort of uniform and a rifle, and turn them loose to do their stuff. Only I hope they won't turn them too loose. An eager and suspicious old gentleman with a rifle in his hands might prove an awkward person to convince of one's entire innocence.

Luckily there are plenty of ex-Service men available to steady the various parties of guards. When it settles down to its duties, the new Land Defence force should prove very useful—even if it does no more than to release for more arduous and important work the soldiers who are at present on guard around the Southeast coast. Besides, the work will be a godsend for all the old boys and "crocks"—the not too old and not too crooked—who have been eating their hearts out at their enforced inactivity. They will be doing "their bit."

#### "The Beaver"

One of the most warmly welcomed of Winston Churchill's new appointments has been his choice of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister for Aircraft Production. It was a sheer waste of genius not to use him long before this. For "the Beaver" really is a genius, a genius at organization and at getting things done. Whether it is building up newspapers or building up aircraft production makes no difference. He is a human dynamo that can drive any sort of machine.

Many people were disappointed that he was not given the Ministry of Information at the time of its reorganization. He would have made a huge success of it—as he did in the last war. He has had great experience in directing the collection and distribution of news, and he has an amazingly keen sense of the dramatic value of news. He is, among so many other things, a great showman.

#### Man for the Job

Still, it is probably just as well that he was not given the Ministry of Information. His present job is a bigger and more important one. We may need shrewd, alert, and vigorous propaganda, but not nearly so badly as we need bigger and faster and better aeroplanes—and, above all, more and more of them. If anybody can get them for us, Beaverbrook certainly can.

Personally, I have complete confidence that he will. It has been my privilege on a good many occasions to see him working under a full head of steam. It was always an impressive exhibition of controlled but fur-

ious energy—secretaries and assistants dashing in and out, at least three 'phones going, and in the midst of it all this astonishing little man shooting out orders and decisions like a Bren gun, bullying, coaxing, driving like the devil, getting more and more Scotch in his accent, and more and more Biblical in his speech, and generally having the time of his life.

He is a very remarkable man, this Max Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook, and we Canadians have every reason to be proud of him—not for the newspapers he has built up, not for the millions he has made, but for the immense force of mind and character, and especially for his utter and unselfish devotion to the national and Imperial cause. He is a great patriot, as even his enemies—and he has lots of them—are compelled to admit.

#### True Cops

Policemen are cynical fellows. But then it is hardly the sort of job to foster belief in human virtue or intelligence. When people commit crimes, your true "cop" is neither shocked nor surprised. It is only what he expected. And when they don't commit crimes—well, his first conclusion is that the opportunities can't have been particularly good.

I am led to these mournful reflections by the perusal of certain passages from the report for 1939 by London's Commissioner of Police, which has just been published. It shows that during the eight months up to the war there was an increase of nearly five per cent in the number of crimes over the preceding year.

That, of course, is very regrettable, and might well cause an earnest Police Commissioner to grieve. But then, by way of compensation, there has been since the beginning of the war a drop of more than ten per cent. This, you might think, would cause him to rejoice, regarding it as an instance of the way in which patriotic impulse can turn even the criminal heart to nobler and less selfish things. But does he think so? No, he does not.

#### New Territory

The improvement, so far as he is concerned, is merely statistical. There was, it is true, a remarkable drop in the number of offences committed in London, but that was because evacuation took away a great many juvenile offenders—and spread them out all over the countryside! Which is, of course, extremely jolly for the rural population.

Another reason is that the criminal fraternity—and also sorority, alas—have had to adjust themselves to the changed conditions of wartime. That sort of thing naturally takes a little time. Even the obvious opportunities of the blackout require certain modifications of technique. All these problems have by now been nicely solved, no doubt, and the present year will probably show—but let us hope for the best! We must not all be as cynical as policemen.

#### Spy Scare

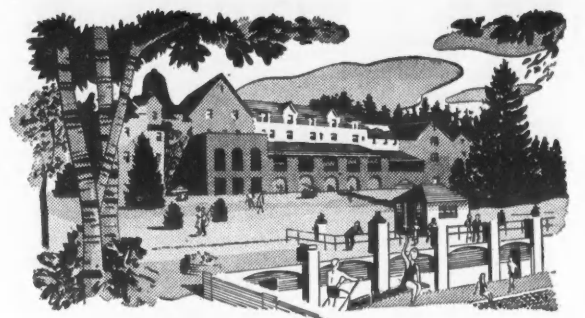
At a time like this all sorts of stories and rumors go flying about, in spite of official warnings not to spread such things, or even to listen to them. Almost everyone has marvels to relate—or at least to suspect. I was walking along a country road the other day, when I was stopped by a road-mender who is a friend of mine.

"There's a bloke down the way there," he told me, "and I don't 'alf like the look of 'im. 'E's dressed up like a clergyman, and 'e's been askin' me a lot of questions about the troops around 'ere, and if they march along this road much. That's the sort of bloke they've been droppin' in Belgium, y' know."

He was dressed like a clergyman all right. But that was the only suspicious thing about him. He was a visiting parson on holiday, and in the earnest clerical way was establishing contact with the rural mind. I didn't tell him of the suspicions he had aroused. It might have hurt his feelings.



THE LAST BRIDGE into Louvain, Belgium, is blown up in the face of the Germans by a British sapper, shown pushing the detonating plunger. Such tactics are part and parcel of a rear-guard action. Notice the wrecked car.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 8, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## "World Germanica"—the World We Are Fighting to Prevent

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THE Germans have a clear plan of what they intend to do in case of victory. I believe that I know the essential details of that plan. I have heard it from a sufficient number of important Germans and persons closely in touch with important Germans to credit its authenticity, the more so as previous information regarding military strategy which emanated from the same sources has been completely confirmed by the events.

Germany's plan is to make a customs union of Europe, with complete financial and economic control centred in Berlin. This will create at once the largest free trade area and the largest planned economy in the world.

In western Europe alone—Russia is another chapter—there will be an economic unity of 400,000,000 persons, skilled, civilized, white men, with a high standard of living.

To these will be added the resources of the British, French, Dutch and Belgian empires. These will be pooled, in the name of Europa Germanica.

### Economic Pressure

The Germans count upon political power following economic power, and not vice versa. Territorial changes do not concern them, because there will be no "France" or "England" except as language groups.

Little immediate concern is felt regarding political organizations. The Belgian King will remain on his throne, and may be rewarded with the throne of Holland. Mussolini will remain on his balcony and Victor Emanuel on his throne; other governments will be set up, but no nation will have the control of its own financial or economic system or of its customs.

The Nazification of all countries will be accomplished by economic pressure. In all countries contacts have been established long ago with sympathetic business men and industrialists, and those who have been openly hostile will be punished by boycott. The German occupation armies will fraternize with the Allied soldiers and persuade them that the great social revolution has occurred.

As far as the United States is concerned, the planners of the World Germanica laugh off the idea of any armed invasion. They say that it will be completely unnecessary to take military action against the United States in order to force it to play ball with this system. They point out that there will be no other foreign market for the raw materials and agricultural products of the United States, since these can hardly be sold in the western hemisphere.

### Domination of U.S.

In the United States, as in every other country, they have established relations with numerous industries and commercial organizations, to whom they will offer advantages in co-operation with Germany. Certain conditions will have to be met. No orders will be taken from or given to firms headed by personalities unfavorably regarded by the Nazis. No advertising contracts will be placed with newspapers directed by or publishing the work of pro-Ally or anti-Nazi editors or writers. (This is exactly the way in which they have already swung into line the press of southeastern Europe.)

The immense gold reserve of the United States will be, obviously, worthless. The international currency will be a managed currency, the German mark, and all external trade will be based upon barter. This new world-wide complex will want raw materials, and will pay for them in manufactured goods.

The United States will become an economic colony, for its economic independence will be lost. There will be immense demands upon the southern and middle western states for cotton, wheat etc., and upon the mineral wealth of this country, which they will take at high prices measured in terms of manufactured articles. The German planners predict a stampede of the South to collaborate with this system. This stampede will be fostered and directed by their agents.

### South America

South America will be conquered by business agents, not by guns. The plantation owners will be asked by the Germans whether they want to sell their meat, cotton, and raw materials to Germany in exchange for machinery, industrial material, automobiles, etc., or whether they want to be boycotted.

Inasmuch as the chief market of South America is Europe—and obviously the United States cannot take

Here is a picture of what the Germans, if victorious, plan to do with the world. It is a shocking, horrible picture, but if it shocks us into realizing that ANY sacrifice, ANY effort, is preferable to German victory, and that the whole world, not merely Europe, is menaced, its publication is worth-while.

The author, Dorothy Thompson—brilliant American writer, lecturer and radio commentator—is recognized as one of the most penetrating analysts of current happenings and trends on the world stage today. She has just returned to the United States from a visit to Europe during which she met and talked with many leading men, including Germans.

This article is not published that you may "read it and weep", but that it may strengthen our determination to see to it that such things shall not be.

these products, which compete with our own—they count on the complete breakdown of the western hemisphere policy. "America," they say, "will be reduced to attempting to conquer these countries, while we have all the arts of economic persuasion at our command. We shall be the peace-makers and they the war-makers."

The economic penetration has already been established in all South American countries and in Mexico, and will be accompanied by political ultimatums and propaganda activities.

Germany will be the industrial and financial dynamo at the centre of all this, with special privileges. Reference is made to the American Civil War, to the conquest of the industrial North over the agricultural South. France will be kept to agriculture and the manufacture of quality goods. "She can still make dresses and women's handbags."

London is to cease to be a financial centre, but will be the chief commercial centre, under Nazi domination. When it is possible to find pro-Nazis of French, British or other nationality, they will be put into power in their own countries. Otherwise, German governors will be put in. In any case, all political activities will be quietly watched by the Gestapo.

### Invasion of Britain

To accomplish all this it is necessary to complete a total war against Britain and France. Original plans were to drive through to the Channel ports and offer a separate peace to France. The progress of the German

armies, however, now leads the German generals to the belief that they can deal a knockout blow to both London and Paris.

The former is to be accomplished by the invasion of Britain at a time when her very meager army is decimated. The Nazis intend to blast a channel or channels across the Channel—corridors across the corridor—probably from Antwerp or Calais. They will sweep mines from a fairly narrow channel with speed-boats and submarines and heavily mine both sides of it, transporting troops under the cross-Channel fire of heavy guns of a size and range not yet used in this war.

Nazi troops now concentrated in Norway will be used for the invasion, simultaneously, of Scotland. Invasion will be by giant submarines, boats and planes.

Assault troops will be landed at the same time at half a dozen points along the coast. The Nazis have speedboats which can carry 200 men and can cross several times a night.

They consider London the easiest city in the world to invade, once the troops have landed. The roads approaching it are undefended, many major highways and numerous small roads converge upon it and are connected with cross roads through which several units can approach at the same time and retain communication with one another.

All operations will be accomplished by terrific air attacks.

The British Isles will be held as hostage for the Empire and the fleet. It is contemplated that the fleet will be scuttled or will go to Canada. "But

(Continued on Page 13)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

### A Victory of Morale

BY P. M. RICHARDS

"IF BRITAIN can do this, Britain can do anything," wrote Frederick Griffin of the Toronto Star, after standing for hours on English wharves watching the return of the British Expeditionary Force from Flanders. Hitler had asserted loudly that the B.E.F. could not possibly be evacuated—that it had only the choice of annihilation or surrender. And so, in truth, it seemed to fearful lookers-on. But Britain—ably aided by France—proceeded to carry out the evacuation, and did it successfully and with remarkably small loss of personnel.

It was a triumph of organization, as well as of courage and British doggedness. The world watched, at first with horror, fearing the worst; then with breathless admiration. Even the Germans paid grudging tribute. The returning British troops, though battle-weary, were not only unbroken; they were even cocky. "We'll get Jerry next time," they said.

This is the spirit which beat Napoleon, which brought Britain through to victory in the last war. In the final stage of the Battle of Flanders, Britain has somehow managed to wrest a victory of morale out of a physical defeat. The fact has immensely strengthened British confidence and determination, and has already done much to revive waning British prestige in the United States and elsewhere.

### Gains from Lost Battle

Also there are more immediate, concrete gains from the lost battle. Though the Germans have driven the Allies out of Flanders and won Channel ports from which to operate against England; though they have captured a very considerable volume of war material, including mechanical equipment greatly needed by the Allies; the Allies themselves have also gained something. They have gained invaluable knowledge of German blitzkrieg methods and how to combat them successfully. They know just what their own deficiencies are, of equipment and organization, and what they have to do to fit themselves for eventual victory.

This knowledge gives strength and purpose to the hands working on the home fronts. Twenty-four hour operation, with twelve-hour shifts, in British munition factories; willing, complete co-operation by labor and employers in the production drive of the Churchill government; every physically-fit man and woman working to further the common cause, with

unified direction of the national effort—here we have democracy functioning as we have not seen it hitherto. Unfortunately it has waited overlong to get into action.

Today the question is, can British democracy's new vigor get results quickly enough? Can democracy make up its deficiencies in time to enable it to withstand successfully the aggressor who entered upon war already fully prepared? That remains to be seen, but obviously the only possible course now is to assume an affirmative answer and put forth the fullest effort for victory. Britain is now doing just that. Canada should do it too.

### Stupid Political Wrangling

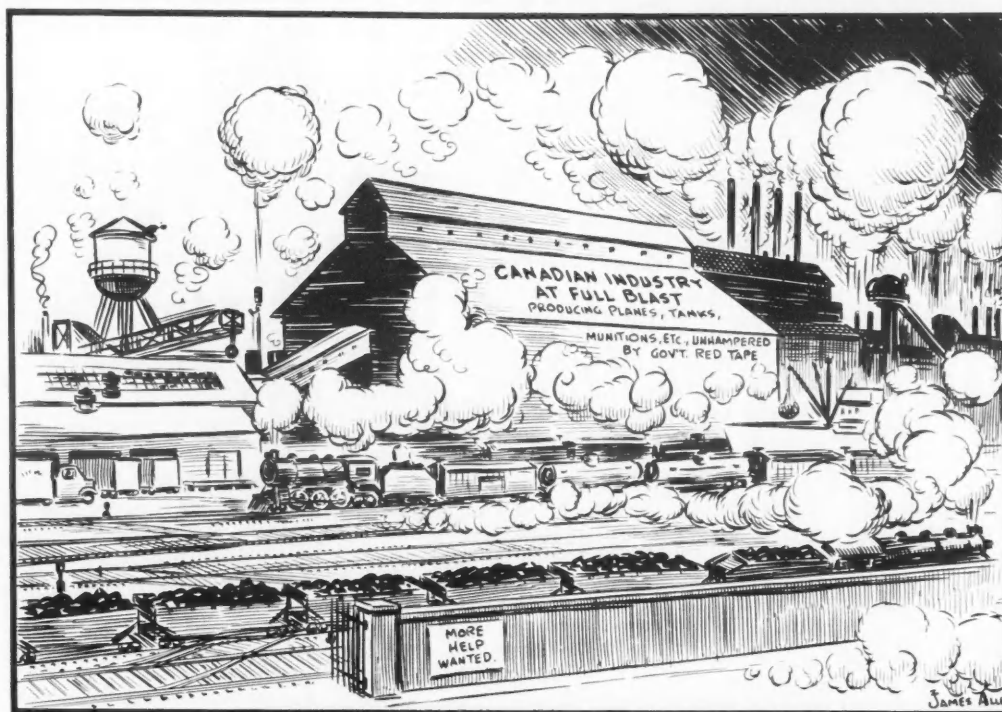
Nothing is to be gained by political wrangling at Ottawa regarding responsibility for the feebleness of Canada's effort to date. If the Mackenzie King government has been negligent, it is at least in good company; Britain, under Chamberlain and Baldwin before him, was no less slack and much more blame-worthy, as it was so much better placed to know the facts; the United States, with as much at stake as any other democracy, is only now commencing to put itself into position to defend its own shores, much less to take part in democracy's war overseas. France got into action a little sooner than the others, but even so, its silly socialistic endeavors over a period of years to become richer by producing less have been largely responsible for its present plight.

All that doesn't matter now; the only thing is to face facts and work to win the war.

If anyone still thinks that this war is primarily a matter for Britain and France and doesn't really concern this continent, let him read the article by Dorothy Thompson on this page. If democracy, championed by Britain and France, loses this war, democracy throughout the world is lost, perhaps for all time, probably for a generation or two.

This column believes that Canada should have a national government composed of the best men available, from any political party or from none, and that Canada should have immediate conscription of manpower, wealth, labor, everything. What does temporary departure from time-honored principles matter, when the very life of Canada and the Empire and of everything they stand for is in danger?

Britain's spirit today is the spirit of which victories are made. We must make it our spirit too.



EFFECTIVE WAY TO STILL CRITICISM

## Dynamic Wheat Policy Is Way To Saner World Economy

BY STANLEY CARLISLE

"For five thousand years wheat has more than stone and bronze, iron, gold, and gun-powder determined the fate of mankind. It seems to be approaching the point where once more it will be the prime moving force," says the author of this article.

Social, scientific, and technical developments work all in the same direction. Wheat, one of the basic needs of man, may bring about the re-establishment of that international division of labor which has disastrously been lost under a principle which was thought to be laissez faire.

Through a thoroughly thought-out international wheat policy Canada may play a great part in the building of the post-war world.

in agriculture in general what five men are doing today.

Science and technique have in recent years progressed rapidly not only on the side of production, but also on the side of consumption. In 1933 almost 11 per cent. of the non-farming population of the United States could buy only enough food to keep themselves alive, and a further 79 per cent. of the non-farming population could not buy the proper food to keep themselves healthy. In Sweden, on the other hand, there is no appreciable number of under-nourished families. But we must not forget that even so short a time as seven years ago nobody knew what a healthy diet was. And if more of it had been known in 1933, it is most probable that even with the purchasing power of the masses as it then was, agriculture might have felt some influence of that knowledge.

Mr. L. F. Livingston, President of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, said: "The new agriculture may be very different from the agriculture we have known. We are only beginning to learn about diatetic possibilities; what is now a common weed may be tomorrow's wheat crop."

Upon these necessarily short and sketchy observations we can now base the conclusions which befit the financial page of a newspaper, and which are of importance to governments, farmers, and businessmen with regard to wheat. Under normal conditions the transition to new forms of production and consumption would have proceeded gradually; not because slowness would have been less painful, but because sectional interests of producers, intersectional interests of producers and consumers, and inertia and wavering of governments would have led to interminable attempts at retarding the process.

### Social Changes

It is, however, more than probable that one consequence of the present war will be social changes in many countries which are bound to have repercussions on the world's great agricultural exporting countries. So that, drawn in very broad outlines, the position with regard to wheat is this. Hitherto discussions concerning wheat policy have been based on the fact that all evils emanated from over-production; that the demand for wheat is highly inelastic; and that the problem is how to adjust production to consumption in order to eliminate wild price fluctuations with all their consequences for the wheat farmer.

Now the demand for wheat may cease to be inelastic; it may not change violently from year to year, but it may leave its accustomed level, and change over a number of years in one direction. In spite of, or just on account of, the growing diet-mindedness combined with social changes which may occur, we may

feel sure that the trend of world wheat consumption will move upwards.

This is naturally to the good for Canada. But it does not relieve us of the necessity of watching and anticipating developments very carefully. For as far as wheat consumption may increase through social changes, the buyers will probably be hard bargainers, and the benefit which exporting countries will derive will lie in greater quantities rather than in higher prices. It is well to bear this in mind, because immediately after the war there will most probably arise a great demand for wheat at any price, in spite of a disproportionately growing production, which will naturally be the more out of proportion the longer the war lasts. But we are entitled to hope that, black as things may look at the moment, matters concerning wheat will not suffer too greatly on that score.

### Mr. Hevesy's Plan

Last week we discussed here a new plan for international co-operation in the marketing of wheat in Europe, and we said that the adoption of such a plan is ardently to be desired. The outstanding feature of this kind of settlement is that under it exporters all over the world would co-operate with European importers (on both sides speaking in terms of countries); that importers would at the beginning of each crop year state their demand for the coming year; that exporters would, according to the volume of their exports over a number of years, be allocated quotas; and that, otherwise, they would be left free to take whatever measures they pleased with regard to acreage and production in their own countries.

This settlement would only extend to quantities, and would, within certain limits, leave prices to the influences of the market. There would certainly be price fluctuations, but they would at no time be so excessive as they were on many occasions during the last two decades, and before the First World War.

Such a settlement is apt to be criticized by two groups of opponents in this country. There are first those who object to any interference whatever by governments. They call themselves adherents of laissez faire. There might be some merit in this principle with regard to wheat, and with regard to Canada, if all other countries pursued the same policy, that is to say no policy at all.

But, to give one or two examples, the principle could only be of benefit if it were cemented by a pact with nature, and if this pact would ensure permanent bad harvests. What would have happened in 1935, if the Canadian crop had exceeded the 1934 crop? Fortunately, it was slightly below it. But even so, what would have happened

(Continued on Page 15)



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### Dividend Notices

#### POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

No Par Value Common Stock  
The Board of Directors has declared this day the following Dividend:  
No. 18, Interim, 30c per share, payable June 29th, 1940, to holders of record at the close of business June 8th, 1940.  
By Order of the Board,  
L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,  
Secretary,  
Montreal, May 31st, 1940.

#### Silverwood DAIRIES, LIMITED

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**  
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 8  
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty cents (20c) per share has been declared representing the balance of the arrears of dividends on the Preferred shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1940 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15th.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. GILLIES,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
London, Ontario, June 4th, 1940.

#### PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)  
**DIVIDEND NO. 3**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Preston East Dome Mines Limited (no personal liability), payable in Canadian Funds on July 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record June 30th, 1940.  
The Canadian 5% Tax will be deducted from dividends paid to non-residents.  
By order of the Board, L. I. HALL,  
Secretary,  
Toronto, May 22, 1940.

#### Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued Common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1940, to shareholders of record Wednesday, the 19th day of June, 1940.  
By order of the Board,  
THOS. J. BRAGG,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Dated at Toronto this 30th day of May, 1940.

#### NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND**  
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared, payable July 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business, June 25th, 1940.  
By order of the Board,  
CHAS. W. ADAM,  
Secretary.

#### COMMODITY PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE is the outstanding factor of net production in four provinces of Canada. In two others it stands second. Manufactures rank first in three and forestry in two. For the Dominion as a whole manufactures come first and agriculture second. In the sphere of agriculture, field crops rank first in the Dominion as a source of gross revenue, and hold the same position for all provinces. Dairying usually comes second and farm animals third. In two provinces, however, fruits and vegetables hold third place, while in one province farm animals rank second.

#### MANUFACTURING

The volume of the manufacturing production of Canada, which is a measure of its contribution to the real income of the people, has been showing marked progress in recent years.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

#### WESTERN GROCERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It was reported last Fall that Western Grocers, Ltd., had been convicted of operating a combine in British Columbia in connection with their fruit business, but the amount of the penalty imposed has escaped my attention. Will you kindly advise if the action against the company has been settled and with what results?

—W. L. K., Lethbridge, Alta.

The report to which you are referring is one made by the Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act (Dominion); it was dated October 31, 1939.

In the report—which dealt with the fruit industry in British Columbia—the Commissioner stated that it was his opinion that Western Grocers, along with other companies, had been parties to the formation and operation of a combine within the meaning of Section 2 of the Combine Investigations Act. Based on the report, charges were laid against 4 individuals and 8 companies. The case was heard in the British Columbia Supreme Court from May 1 to 8, and the judge rendered his decision on May 20: all the accused were found “not guilty.”

#### MERCURY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am desirous of securing any available information concerning mercury. What are its uses and does Canada produce any quantity?

—A. A. D., Vancouver, B.C.

Mercury, in the form of cinnabar, or sulphide of mercury, has been found in a few localities in British Columbia, principally in the Bridge River area and in one area in Ontario. It is a strategic material because about 15 per cent of production is used to make detonators for ammunition. The largest share of the market represents industrial users but in recent years the peace-time outlets for the metal have now shown much expansion, although efforts are being made to extend its uses. Mercury is in considerable demand by the gold mining industry, although the use by gold mines has been somewhat reduced through the introduction of “corduroy” blankets for the concentration of gold ores. Substantial quantities are used as a catalyst in new chemical and metallurgical plants, and also for mercury arc rectifiers. It is also used in boiler-compounds, in the preparation of drugs and chemicals, and extensively in the manufacture of artificial silk.

Canada produced little mercury prior to 1938 when output was 760



HEADS C.M.A. Harold Crabtree, president of Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, will also be president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the 1940-41 year.

—Photo by “Who’s Who in Canada”.

pounds valued at \$760. Between 1895 and 1897 some 138 flasks were produced from a property near Savona, in the Bridge River district, while about 12 flasks were recovered between 1910 and 1918 in the treatment of silver ores in the Cobalt camp. In 1938 Canada imported 49,584 pounds valued at \$49,564, against 394,354 pounds valued at \$371,178 in 1937.

The improvement in the price of mercury in recent years has encouraged further exploration for deposits of the metal in Canada. About 45 per cent of the world's output comes from Italy and Spain and about 15 per cent from the United States. Empire Mercury Mines, which took over the Manitou Mining Company's property in the Bridge River area, commenced production in the fall of 1938 with a 10-ton reduction furnace. Production from that district is marketed in British Columbia. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has a mercury deposit near Pinchi, B.C., and expects to have it in production this year.

#### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST BY HARUSPEX

The cyclical or major direction of stock prices, as well as the short-term movement, is downward. See comment below.

##### THE MARKET TREND

Over the week just past there has been little to change the viewpoint expressed in our last Forecast. The market, in other words, is still under the influence of European developments. For the moment domestic business, still continuing the improvement which set in a month or more back, is naturally being overlooked awaiting further clarification of the war picture.

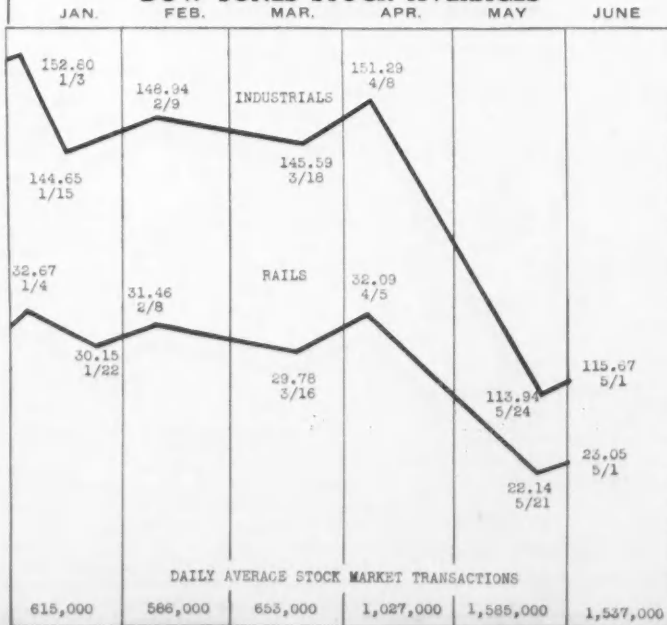
As previously stated herein, from the Dow Theory approach, panic breaks culminate by a series of distinct phenomena. There is (1) a climatic day (large volume of transactions with wide price decline), followed by (2) a rally of a number of days' duration, then (3) a return toward the previous bottom points, with one or both averages failing to penetrate such points, and finally (4) a renewed rally carrying both averages above the preceding rally tops. Volume generally recedes on the secondary decline that follows the initial rally, and tends to accelerate during the course of a second rally.

##### INVESTMENT TACTICS

Funds operated on a trading basis can be partially invested during climatic weakness accompanied by climatic adverse news—this on the theory that when the bad news is out, the market has discounted it. Long-term investment accounts, where rapid shifts are not desirable, should follow more deliberate tactics, however. For this character of fund, purchasing can be effected on the secondary decline discussed above assuming a favorable change in the fundamental background in the interval succeeding the panic break; with further buying when the second rally confirms a change in the market's trend.

There has been some stabilization and rally in the market following the lows established some two weeks ago at 22.14 on the Dow-Jones rail average, 113.94 on the industrial average. This strength could constitute the initial upward impulse from the panic break discussed in the second preceding paragraph. In such event subsequent weakness, whether here, or after further extension of the rally, should not break the low points, Industrials 113.94, Rails 22.14. Closes in both averages at or under 112.93 and 21.13 respectively, would represent decisive breaking of previous low points, reconfirming the underlying trend as downward.

#### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



#### WABASSO COTTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of the common stock of Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited? I notice that the company did much better in the past year than it has for a long time and I would like to have your opinion on the stock. Any other information you can give, or anything else you have to say, will be more than appreciated by an old subscriber to your paper.

—A. O. S., Sudbury, Ont.

Since Wabasso Cotton has paid \$1.38 per share in dividends to date this year and the outlook is favorable both for continued capacity operations and added disbursements, I would say that the stock had attraction at the present time both for income and appreciation.

With gross income boosted over 100 per cent. in the year ended April 27, 1940, Wabasso had net earnings, after all charges, equal to \$8.25 per share on its capital stock, as compared with earnings of \$2.69 in the previous fiscal period and \$2.66 in the 1937-1938 year. This better showing was made despite the provision of \$438,346 for income excess profits taxes and the setting aside of \$80,000 for investment reserve. The financial position is satisfactory with current assets of \$2,088,689, against current liabilities of \$696,310; of the former, \$56,511 is in cash and \$406,056 in marketable securities.

Wabasso Cotton Company and its subsidiaries operate 4 mills with a total capacity of 1,800 looms and 108,000 spindles. Demand for the company's products was given a fillip by the war, for not only was an entirely new market created, but the domestic market became more and more protected as it became increasingly difficult for foreign countries to use the sea lanes. Wabasso should benefit from this combination of circumstances for some time to come.

#### LITTLE LONG LAC, UCHI

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of Little Long Lac and Uchi, and would like to have your opinion as to whether I should continue holding or sell.

—C. H., Edmonton, Alta.

If I were you and did not need the cash involved, I would not be in any hurry to dispose of either Little Long Lac or Uchi.

Production and profits of Little Long Lac reached a new high last year and out of the earnings of approximately 32 cents a share, 30 cents was paid out. A substantial sum was added to the working capital and there was a noticeable decline in operating costs in the second half of the year. Development is proceeding in a normal manner and results on the 16th, the lowest level, are well up to mine average.

At Uchi Gold Mines, trouble was experienced in getting the property running smoothly but at present the management is convinced that with the excellent physical condition of the mine, everything will go along normally from now on. Construction of the mill was rushed to take advantage of the three year exemption from taxes. An operating profit was made last year but a small net loss resulted after write-offs. The tonnage milled is being increased from 500 to 750 tons daily following installation of a picking belt and flotation units to re-grind the concentrates.

#### CONSUMERS GAS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Consumers Gas stock which I bought in 1937. At that time I was given to understand that this would constitute a conservative investment on account of the company having a monopoly of the gas supply in Toronto and having the statutory right to raise rates in order to insure the payment of the dividend of 10 per cent on the par value of their shares. Now it is suggested that I sell the stock because the company depends on coal from the United States which is going up what with the unfavorable exchange, etc., and also because the company will have difficulty in raising its rates because of the competition of electric power, etc. Will you kindly let me know your opinion on the question and let me know if you, if you were in my place, would dispose of the stock at the present market or would hold for the present.

—G. O. J., Hamilton, Ont.

I would hold my Consumers Gas stock for the time being if I were you. It has appeal for income, yielding as it is, over 6 per cent.

One of the oldest manufacturers and distributors of gas in Canada, Consumers Gas has an enviable record. As you say, there is an agreement between this company and the City of Toronto which provides that the price charged for gas shall be sufficient to pay dividends at the rate of 10 per cent on the par value of the stock after all expenses, depreciation and renewals. The company sets aside all premiums on the sale of the capital stock—the sole capitalization—which may be drawn upon to meet dividend disbursements in the event that yearly net profits prove insufficient to meet dividends. Dividends have been paid continuously since 1848 and at the current rate of \$10 per share since 1874.

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#### PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

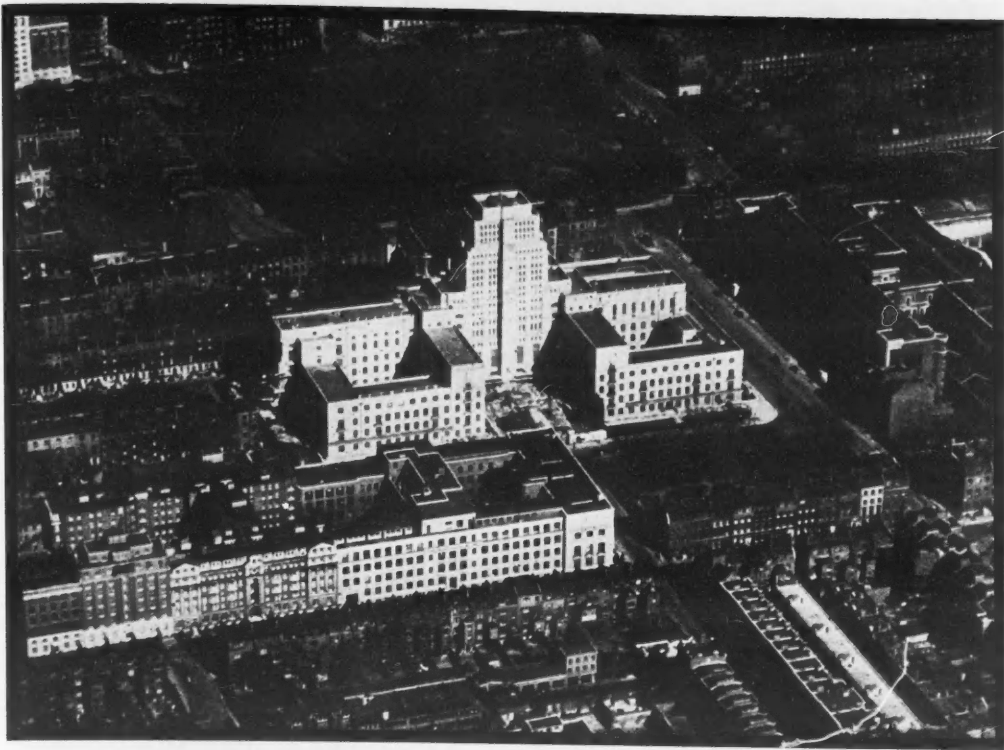
I would greatly appreciate your opinion of Pickle Crow for the long hold. I bought all I could of it several years ago at \$7.00 and \$8.00 and dislike to sell at present prices.

—P. F., Vernon, B. C.

The management of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, at the recent annual meeting, gave as clear a picture as possible of the prospects for the future, and in view of this, I don't think, if I were in your place, I would feel like parting with my holdings at the present low price. The present dividend appears assured for some time, and the physical condition of the mine is said to have never looked better.

(Continued on Next Page)





**HIGHER EDUCATION.** Seen from the air, the new London University building in Bloomsbury looks like a modern office building, typifies this centre of learning's compactness which is greatly in contrast to the traditional university campus and its tendency to sprawl over a large area.

## GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

Officials are not concerned about the lower levels. Ore has been found on every level to 2,000 feet and the structure continues the same to greater depth. Equipment has been enlarged to effect increased shaft and haulage operations and development is to be carried to 3,000-foot depth, with no lack of power for all work. Considerable ground offers new opportunities and outside exploratory work and drilling has to date indicated additional possible new ore beds.

Production and earnings were higher last year and costs were reduced substantially. Sufficient ore has been developed to operate the mill for at least four years. Net working capital was reduced from \$660,351 to \$524,458, but this was more than offset by an increase from \$48,837 to \$384,276 in investments in other companies, not included in current assets.

While the structure of the north ore zone has not yet been solved it is felt that with the numerous high grade intersections obtained from drilling, this area will be quite productive. Results from development work at Albany River Gold Mines, in which Pickle Crow holds a 56 per cent interest, have been quite satisfactory.

### CAN. KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some Canadian Kirkland Mines shares which I have held for years. Is the company yet in existence and have the shares any value?

—C. M. H., Rouyn, Que.

The Canadian Kirkland Mines property, along with other claims, was acquired by Amalgamated Kirkland Mines on its incorporation last July and a block of 450,000 shares, which was on the basis of one new for each ten old, was the purchase price. The head office of the company is located at 171 Yonge Street, Toronto, and W. B. McPherson who was secretary-treasurer of the old company is president of Amalgamated.

Surface exploration is proceeding at

present on part of the large property adjacent to the new find made last year. Thirteen holes were drilled along a length of 800 feet to test this showing and three gave commercial values. The company has about \$18,000 in its treasury from funds provided through options on shares by Ventures, Macassa, International Mining and Sudbury Basin. I understand Macassa Mines has agreed to drive into the Amalgamated property from its 3,500-foot level once the shaft reaches that horizon.

### GT. BRITAIN & CAN.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in Great Britain & Canada Investment Corporation and would like to get some information on the company. Also, I would like to have an idea of what you think of the company's 4 1/2 per cent debentures.

—N. N. K., Toronto, Ont.

The 4 1/2 per cent debentures of Great Britain & Canada Investment Corporation are not in the highest investment category and, in my opinion, have limited appeal.

Great Britain & Canada Investment Corporation was formed in the boom year 1929 and was severely affected by the subsequent decline in security values and corporation earning power. A low point was reached in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, when the market value of the company's portfolio declined to \$3,057,911 from \$10,886,922 in 1930. Some improvement has taken place since then with the high point reached in 1937, when the portfolio had a market value of \$6,323,302.

In the year ended March 31, 1940, net income was equal to \$1.49 on the preferred stock, as compared with earnings of \$1.19 per preferred share in the previous year. Interest charges were covered 1.41 times in 1940, against 1.26 times in 1939. The market value of the investment portfolio as of March 31, 1940, was \$4,849,136, as compared with a market value of \$4,066,274 at the end of the previous fiscal year. During 1939, the company purchased \$132,500 of the 4 1/2 per cent debentures.

### FLEET AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

About Fleet Aircraft—what do you think of it as a buy right now? How would you "rate" it? Also, any information on the company would be greatly appreciated.

—L. V. F., Winnipeg, Man.

The stock of Fleet Aircraft, Limited, is a speculation on the extent to which the company will benefit from war orders.

Net loss in the year ended December 31, 1939 was \$23,798, as compared with a net income of \$66,742 in the previous year. Conditions contributing to the poor showing of the company were the uncertainties created by the European situation and the change in program necessitated by the outbreak of war. In June, 1939, the company made a contract with the Department of National Defence for 27 primary trainers and after the outbreak of war, the plant was largely converted to war operations, including the accumulation of inventories at favorable prices. This war business was, however, not received in time to influence 1939 earnings.

The outbreak of war also affected adversely the demand for twin-engine transports which had been developed for commercial aviation needs. During 1939 development of the new Fleet advanced trainer—a low-winged monoplane—with the necessary equipment and speed required for the advanced military training of pilots, was undertaken.

A large order for primary trainers was received from the War Supply Board in January, 1940, and in Feb-

ruary, two more large orders were undertaken; since these orders, added to the other business on hand, now amount to well over \$5,000,000, results for the current year should be satisfactory. In the early part of 1939, the plant at Fort Erie was doubled to provide space for the manufacture of fuselages for the British government received under the contract which the company has with Canadian Associated Aircraft. It is likely, too, that Fleet Aircraft will share in any large new orders for aircraft which will be placed in Canada.

## WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

### International Nickel

OF the world's total output of nickel, 85 per cent is produced by International Nickel, and the company ranks first in the production of platinum and related metals and is among the four largest copper producers. Mines and smelters are maintained at Sudbury, Ontario, and refineries and rolling mills are operated in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

When the First Great War ended, the principal use of nickel was in munitions, and immediately following the War production and sales sank to low levels. Then the company employed an extensive research staff to study the application of nickel to all industries: the result was that peacetime consumption of nickel far outstripped the wartime peak, for it was discovered that industrial demands for nickel were practically without limitation. However, continued intensified action in the present War will increase International Nickel's sales, despite the fact that the bulk of European markets will be lost. When the War ends, the company has its proven industrial markets to fall back on; so that it can readjust itself to a peacetime economy with a minimum of effort.

### Stabilized Price

Fourteen years ago the management of International Nickel decided that price was the least important factor influencing the consumption of its product. It stabilized prices. When the 1929 market set a high to that date, the company refused to advance its prices; and when, in 1932, demand reached its lowest ebb, the company refused to reduce prices. Since the decision to fix prices was made, consumption of nickel has doubled and trebled. It was a decision which made International Nickel the self-appointed adjuster of nickel output on the world market and a decision which was based on the recognition that in most of the uses to which non-ferrous metals are put, they represent only a minor part of the cost of the finished article; only rarely does the cost of the raw nickel represent more than 5 per cent of the cost of the finished article.

Because International Nickel has maintained nickel prices on a stable level, earnings have tended to fluctuate with sales, for variations in copper and platinum prices have relatively little effect on net. Ever-widening uses of nickel enabled the company in 1935, to surpass previous earnings peaks and to set new records in 1936 and 1937, when earnings reached an all-time high.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1939, was equal to \$133.37 per

### AGAWA PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information as to the future prospects of Agawa Porcupine Gold Mines? I have a few thousand shares and would like your advice regarding buying more.

—C. D. M., Brockville, Ont.

Favorable geological conditions are said to exist on the Agawa-Porcupine property and it is believed chances are good for uncovering something of commercial importance. Further diamond drilling is planned to test interesting areas disclosed by previous surface work. The claims are separated by one property from the Faymar Gold Mines now in production. At the company's Michipicoten property all operations have been discontinued and the mining plant and mill dismantled. As you already have several thousand shares of this stock, why not buy something else?

### MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your advising me if Greater Malartic Gold Mines would be a reasonably sound investment, also information on Malartic Gold Fields.

—S. J. L., North Battleford, Sask.

Greater Malartic Gold Mines is still in the prospect stage and its shares quite speculative, but Malartic Gold Fields is a promising junior producer. The former company has not done sufficient exploration to determine the possibilities of its holdings and I understand has experienced difficulty in raising finances. A group of 32 claims has been optioned in Bousquet township, Quebec.

On its original group in Fourniere township, Quebec, a promising vein was uncovered, which was stripped and trenched for 400 feet, although assays were low. Eleven claims are held in Skead township, Larder Lake area, and while they show typical Larder Lake geology, prospecting so far has not shown anything of commercial importance.

Malartic Gold Fields has quickly established a profitable operation. In the first five months of milling, production was close to \$470,000, all liabilities were paid off and a cash surplus is being built up. Ore developments have been satisfactory and further work is expected to justify doubling present mill capacity of 400 tons.

### Stock Has Appeal

Because International Nickel has had to finance heavy capital expenditures, dividends on the common stock—in United States currency—have been conservative. However, with working capital at the end of 1939 more than double what it was in 1932, a more liberal policy is being adopted. In the last two years, \$2 per share has been paid; in 1937, \$2.27 per share and in 1936, \$1.30 per share.

At the present market, the common stock has some appeal for its income and appreciation possibilities, despite the twin threats of exchange restrictions and higher taxes. The long term outlook is reassuring.

If the war continues, International Nickel will have no difficulty in disposing of its entire output of nickel; and copper sales are likely to exert a considerable influence on net, for the company has contracted to sell 118,500 tons—80 per cent of output—to Great Britain at 10 1/2 cents per pound. The remainder will be sold in Canada. After the company had expended \$6,723,908 on its nickel property in Petsamo, Finland, that country was invaded by Russia; while the outlook is still uncertain, pending the final disposition of the territory in which it is situated, there is a possibility that work may be resumed in the near future. Under normal conditions, the property would have gone into production in 1940. The company has set up a reserve against its Finnish expenditures.

Despite the fact that taxes and other costs are rising, higher operating rates should maintain profit margins, and net in 1940 may exceed the \$2.39 per common share earned in 1939. Net in the first quarter of 1940 was equal to 64 cents per share, as compared with 62 cents per share in the similar period of 1938, and with 67 cents in the last quarter of 1939. The \$2-per-share dividend rate is likely to be maintained.

## War Loan Bonds

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## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD continues to increase in value. While the fixed price of \$35 in American funds is the recognized standard at present, yet there is evidence on every hand that the possession of an ounce of gold is actually worth a great deal more than \$35 in the monetary structure of many nations. It is to be remembered that ownership of an ounce of gold may be made the basis for the issue of many times \$35 in national currency.

Gold is the first thing that a nation threatened with invasion attempts to save. Witness one country after another sending out the precious metal to safer havens. It is because of the fact that the United States is farther removed from war than any other important democratic country that the flow of gold has continued in this direction.

Any investor who sells shares in a sound gold-producing mine out of fear that the Allies lose the present war, is not only selling the British Empire and the French Empire short, but is also betting that the United States of America will also be gobbled up by the Hitler ogre.

The long range view already held by some observers is that when the present war is over and the time comes to prepare the financial statement, about the only way in which the books may be made to balance will be through a further very large increase in the value of gold.

Gold owned and being produced by the British, the French and the Americans, will contribute more toward the ultimate defeat of Hitler and the German nation than any other factor apart from the unconquerable manhood and womanhood itself of the Allied nations.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines will pay a bonus of five cents per share together with the regular four-weekly dividend of five cents per share on June 17. This rounds out a total of 45 cents per share paid so far by Hollinger in the current year, or \$2,214,000 for the six months. Total dividends so far paid by Hollinger since the initial dividend in 1912 are \$101,280,000. The mine still has ore reserves of close to \$100,000,000 and continues to put new ore in sight at a rate about equal to that being taken out.

Faymar Porcupine Gold Mines is the latest enterprise to go into production in the Porcupine gold field. The mill is designed to treat 200 tons of ore daily. The first gold oricks have been poured, showing an output of some \$62,000 in the first 50 days of operation.

Security Commissions throughout Canada continue to paralyze effort in the mining fields of the dominion, more particularly the new efforts in their initial stages. In the mining areas where the importance of the industry is fully understood there is increasing wonder as to just how long the Ontario government will wait before it decides upon complete abrogation of the Ontario Securities Act.

Lake Shore Mines paid \$32 in dividends on each share of stock in the eight years beginning with 1932 and ending with 1939, or a total of \$74,000,000 in the eight years referred to. While mill operations at the end of 1939 were reduced about 20 per cent in order to adjust mining methods to cope with rock blasts, yet the physical condition of the mine at the end of 1939 was better than at any previous time. More ore was in sight than at any previous time. Not only this, but new deep levels are now being entered which indicates further increase in amount of ore in sight. Producing now at a rate of around \$1,000,000 a month and realizing net profit at an esti-



**WAR SERVICE.** F. P. Taylor, president of Canadian Breweries Limited, Orange Crush Limited and other companies, has become a "dollar-a-year" member of the executive committee of the Department of Munitions and Supply at Ottawa.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

mated rate of \$3 per share annually, the outlook is that Lake Shore will still be going strong for possibly another two decades.

Base metal mines in Canada are looking toward an increase in demand for copper, nickel, lead and zinc as a result of the rising tempo of preparations for war in the United States. Naval construction is reaching new peaks, the mechanization of the army is to far exceed anything ever before even considered. When it is remembered that President Roosevelt referred to bombers costing from \$160,000 to \$350,000 each and that Washington is now aiming definitely at the production of 50,000 aircraft annually, some idea may be gathered of the extent of demand for metals in the days immediately ahead.

## "World Germanica"

(Continued from Page 11)

no new stand can be made in Egypt or in Canada or elsewhere in the Empire or among the commonwealths because we shall have the British Isles at our mercy, with the entire population. We will destroy the ports and cut them off from food. They can either sign on our terms or be systematically *ausgerottet* and starved."

The Nazis believe in the system of hostages. They now admit that they tried it first with the Jews to see whether world-Jewry would buy out its co-religionists. They thus demonstrated that the humanitarian impulses of the world are one of their own most useful weapons.

Russia will not be invaded. "We have no interest in the political system. Stalin will work with us. We are only interested in the organization of the Russian transport system, in increasing the production of the oil wells and exploiting minerals. Russia is full of our engineers and more of them will be welcome. The Russian system is all right, but it needs Nazi discipline and German technical skill to exploit it. Slavs cannot organize."

The Nazis do not believe that the proletarian workers in any country will seriously oppose them—even if they could. They argue that the tendency in all democracies demonstrates that workers only want to eat and have work, and care nothing for national matters or for individual liberty.

What remnants are left of the pre-Hitlerian epoch myths will be terrorized out of the workers by the Gestapo. "And," they add, "there is nothing that capitalists will not do, if profitable. Democracies have taught their people, workers or corporation chiefs, to believe only in money."

And, finally, only the master race, the Germans, will be allowed to bear arms. If, however, the United States wants to concur, all armaments can be radically reduced.

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**CONCERNING INSURANCE**

**Growth of Life Business in Ontario**

BY GEORGE GILBERT

At the end of 1939 the total amount of life insurance in force in Canada in regularly licensed companies was \$6,776,558,399, of which \$3,132,854,556 was in force in the Province of Ontario. Of the \$177,476,211 life insurance in force in Canada in regularly licensed fraternal societies, \$76,747,000 was in force in the Province of Ontario.

As life insurance has never failed during periods of the most severe strain to pay all the values guaranteed under its contracts one hundred cents on the dollar, it is not to be wondered at that the people of Ontario are coming more and more to recognize the fact that no better or safer means are available by which the bulk of the population can make sure provision for the future of themselves and their families.

IN 1939 the 41 companies licensed to transact life insurance in Ontario issued 238,945 new policies in the Province for a total of \$274,578,462, as compared with 323,081 policies for \$298,203,413 in 1938; 357,718 policies for \$311,067,235 in 1937; 359,419 policies for \$300,981,447 in 1936; and 351,007 policies for \$291,952,463 in 1935, according to the preliminary report recently issued by the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance.

At the end of 1939 the number of life policies in force in Ontario in these companies was 2,796,297 for a total of \$3,132,854,556 of life insurance, as compared with 2,817,509 policies for a total of \$3,049,007 in force at the close of 1938; 2,831,019 policies for \$2,982,488,154 at the end of 1937; 2,768,997 policies for \$2,895,414,565 at the end of 1936; and 2,742,484 policies for \$2,785,947,069 at the end of 1935.

It will be noted that, despite the decrease in the number and amount of the new policies issued, there has been a steady increase in the amount of life insurance in force in the Province during the past five years.

In 1939 the net premium income in Ontario of these companies amounted to \$94,157,134, as compared with \$94,189,603 in 1938; \$92,399,189 in 1937; \$88,397,234 in 1936; and \$87,158,374 in 1935. Ordinary premiums totalled \$64,416,787 in 1939, as compared with \$64,108,038 in 1938; \$63,903,155 in 1937; \$61,753,727 in 1936; and \$61,011,047 in 1935. Industrial premiums amounted to \$18,986,346 in 1939, as against \$19,416,985 in 1938; \$19,110,715 in 1937; \$17,075,285 in 1936; and \$16,903,615 in 1935.

**Group Premiums**

Group premiums of these companies in Ontario in 1939 amounted to \$3,731,724, as compared with \$3,545,658 in 1938; \$3,276,635 in 1937; \$3,007,056 in 1936; and \$2,665,359 in 1935. Consideration for annuities amounted to \$7,021,777 in 1939, as against \$7,119,322 in 1938; \$6,108,684 in 1937; \$6,561,166 in 1936; and \$6,578,553 in 1935. In 1939 \$500 was received as consideration for sinking fund policies.

While these figures deal with the growth of the business in force in Ontario and the increase in the premium income of the companies, more interest attaches on the part of the buyer of insurance and annuities to the figures showing the amounts which are being paid to annuitants, policyholders and beneficiaries by these companies in return for the moneys received.

In this connection, it is of interest to observe that the total disbursements in Ontario to policyholders and their beneficiaries have continued to increase in the past few years, total-  
ling \$68,461,553 in 1939, as compared with \$65,034,925 in 1938; \$62,692,742 in 1937; and \$61,954,415 in 1936.

Under life insurance contracts, the ordinary death claims paid in Ontario in 1939 amounted to \$14,947,867, the industrial death claims were \$2,179,927, and the group death claims, \$2,048,575; a total for the year of \$19,176,369. Payments under matured endowments were: ordinary, \$7,418,266; industrial, \$2,009,429; total, \$9,427,695. Surrender values paid were: ordinary, \$16,603,011; industrial, \$6,999,280; group, \$1,148; total, \$23,603,439. Disability claims paid were: ordinary, \$805,380; industrial, \$33,279; group, \$221,327; total, \$1,059,986. Dividends paid to policyholders were: ordinary, \$10,200,727; industrial, \$2,440,979; group, \$245,745; total, \$12,887,451.

**Total Payments**

Thus the total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in Ontario in 1939 under ordinary policies amounted to \$49,975,251, while the total payments under industrial policies were \$13,662,894; and under group policies, \$2,516,795; an aggregate of \$66,154,940, as compared with \$63,052,217 in 1938.

Under annuity contracts the payments to annuitants in Ontario in 1939 by these companies were: ordinary, \$1,141,968; industrial, \$409; group, \$120,394; total, \$1,262,771. Death benefits paid under annuity contracts were: ordinary, \$203,258; group, \$16,615; total, \$219,873. Surrender values paid were: ordinary, \$535,881; group, \$143,356; total, \$679,237. Disability claims paid were: ordinary, \$4,765; group, \$19,228; total, \$23,993.

Thus the total payments under annuity contracts in Ontario last year amounted to \$2,306,613, as compared with \$1,979,758 in 1938, and \$1,826,054 in 1937.

In 1939 the grand total of payments in Ontario in respect of life insurance and annuity contracts was \$68,461,553,

distributed as follows: ordinary, \$51,981,862; industrial, \$13,663,303; group, \$2,816,388. In 1938 the grand total was \$65,034,925, as follows: ordinary, \$48,383,994; industrial, \$13,941,608; group, \$2,706,373; payments in respect of sinking fund contracts, \$3,000.

Besides the 41 licensed life companies, whose operations are dealt with above, there are 42 fraternal societies licensed to transact business in Ontario, and it is necessary to take their operations into account also in order to obtain a complete picture of the life insurance protection enjoyed by the people of this Province.

For the first time in several years the amount of mortuary certificates in force in Ontario in fraternal societies showed an increase in 1939. At the end of the year the total amount in force was \$76,747,000, as compared with \$75,572,000 at the end of 1938; \$76,588,000 at the end of 1937; \$77,355,000 at the end of 1936; and \$77,757,000 at the end of 1935.

Premiums and dues collected from members by these societies in 1939 totalled \$2,462,000, as compared with \$2,528,000 in 1938; \$2,510,000 in 1937; \$2,580,000 in 1936; and \$2,739,000 in 1935.

Total payments to members and beneficiaries in Ontario in 1939 by these societies under their mortuary fund certificates were \$2,566,584, as compared with \$2,477,374 in 1938, and \$2,575,289 in 1937, while the total payments in sick and funeral benefits were \$131,056 in 1939, as compared with \$119,142 in 1938, and \$129,135 in 1937.

Total disbursements by these societies in Ontario in 1939 were \$3,526,000, as compared with \$3,375,000 in 1938; \$3,386,000 in 1937; \$3,400,000 in 1936; and \$3,283,000 in 1935.



WILFRED POCKLINGTON, who has been appointed agency director for Ontario of the New York Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Toronto. For the past five years he has been manager at Toronto of the Standard Life of Edinburgh, prior to which he was with the Confederation Life for ten years, as manager at Dauphin, Man., and later as manager at Kingston, Ont. He has had a wide experience in life insurance field work, and has always taken a keen interest in the activities of the Life Underwriters Association.

**Inquiries**

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber, I would like to have your opinion as to financial responsibility and general reputation of the Home Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at Calgary, Alberta, Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature, 1918.

—M. W. S., Brandon, Man.

Home Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at Calgary, Alta., has been in business since 1923. It operates under Provincial Charter and license, and not under Dominion charter and registry.

At the beginning of 1939, the latest date for which government figures are available, its total admitted assets were \$241,007.13, while its total liabilities except capital amount—

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Wheat Policy Way To Saner Economy

(Continued from Page 11)

opened to Canada's 280 million bushel crop of 1935 if the Argentine had, in December of that year, not raised its guaranteed price to its growers from 51.75 cents to 90 cents? If the Argentine crop had, by drought and locusts, not been reduced to 60 per cent. of the previous year's crop? And if natural and political happenings in 66 other wheat producing countries had, on balance, not worked in favor of Canada's wheat economy? It seems difficult to provide satisfactory answers to all these questions on the basis of *laissez faire*, and if only one of them could not be answered satisfactorily, the problem would remain unsolved.

The other group of critics, which is probably much more numerous and influential, objects to an International Wheat Agreement (such as Mr. Hevesy's plan, outlined here last week) on the ground that parallel action on the part of the wheat growing and exporting countries would be sufficient to achieve the desired degree of stability of the world's wheat market. This idea challenges fundamental observations of an interesting character.

### Exploitation?

Supposing such action were carried out, it would automatically expose the exporting countries to the suspicion of exploiting the importing countries. Naturally, everyone knows that the economic situation in the wheat-exporting countries reflects in many ways on the well-being of the wheat-importing countries, in that the latter are exporters of finished industrial articles which the wheat growers buy. But there is a long way from the recognition of this fact to its being put into practice. So many countries have of late attempted to export their products, whatever they may be, and not to import other products that one can hardly feel that short-sightedness and irresponsibility might rapidly give way to reason and good-will.

Moreover, there is a growing conviction in many people of many countries that international trade ought to be reduced to a minimum, and be confined only to the indispensable imports of raw materials into industrialized countries, and to the corresponding exports of finished articles to the raw material producers. Such a policy is not only postulated by certain economists, but it had in actual fact developed very far prior to the outbreak of this war, and all signs

seem to point to the process becoming accelerated when peace returns.

For the benefit of people who have trained themselves to thinking in slogans, it may be pointed out that this tendency is by no means inherent in socialism as it is presented by any socialistic group. But there seems, on the other hand, to be no doubt that socialism would be more capable of putting up with it than free-enterprise economy.

With regard to wheat, and Canada's interest in wheat, the point leads to a conclusion which is exactly the opposite of what one would expect. Parallel action on the part of wheat-producing countries would not make the growers masters of the international wheat market, but its servants.

### Customer Domination

There were many examples during the last few years before this war, when raw material producing countries had completely fallen under the will of their customers. In one case an Empire country was concerned. It had for a number of years concluded annual trade agreements with Germany, and in the end it had lost touch with other markets to an extent that the Germans did not only dictate the quantities they would take, but also the price they would pay for a certain agricultural product.

We must not overlook that, whatever social and economic structures large industrialized countries may have, they are bound to play the stronger hand vis-a-vis agricultural exporting countries. They need not form a combination as buyers of agricultural products in order to upset the calculations of a combination of agricultural sellers. They can do it single-handedly, if they wanted to.

Naturally they will not always be antagonistic to agricultural producers for obvious reasons, and they may not even be antagonistic to a combination of agricultural producers; yet they may. Certainly, as long as there are such ugly monstrosities in the world as Nazi Germany, no reasoning about international economic relations is of much consequence. But even if some day all countries act in good faith, though perhaps along different lines, frictions will still occur.

In view of the possibility that the great European industrial countries may turn more quickly and more completely than the agricultural countries of the other continents towards some form of socialism, it seems highly doubtful whether parallel action on the part of the great wheat-producing countries would be a wise undertaking—apart from the fact that many people would, at no time, have considered it practicable, and promising of success.

### Co-operation Gain

International wheat co-operation, however, along the lines drawn here last week, would have this irreplaceable advantage; it would combine, and not oppose, producers and consumers. Naturally, much in this combination would depend on political and economic views, facts, and developments. Short-sighted consumers will not realize that their own interest lies in paying the wheat producers prices which would enable them to import as much as possible of manufactured goods. The danger of this attitude is the greater as the tendency to reduce international trade to a minimum becomes more pronounced. In such circumstances wheat importers will naturally be inclined to pay as little of manufactured goods as possible for as much wheat as possible.

But is it, then, at all to the advantage of wheat importers to pay remunerative prices to growers? Obviously it is under present circumstances. But if nations reduce their imports to the bare necessities in raw materials, they must needs have found a way of maintaining, and even increasing, their standard of living. Whether the time and the possibility of such a policy have come, cannot be discussed here. The answer will naturally depend on the industrial development and the natural resources of individual countries.

This much, however, seems to be sure. If countries can live on such a basis, anything they would pay for wheat imports above the lowest possible price at which they could buy, would go against them, because they are in no way interested in the purchasing power of wheat-producing countries beyond the fact that those countries do not stop producing and exporting wheat.

### Must Provide Needs

All this is by no means so depressing as it may look at first glance. On the contrary. As we said before, just this policy—call it socialism, or planned economy, or whatever you like—must provide, alone for political reasons, a sufficient measure of basic needs. The most important of them is wheat.

Moreover, if the policy is carried out in ever-increasing parts of Europe, and if it is carried out in good faith, it will certainly entail the recognition that other continents are more suited for the production of wheat than most parts of Europe. In Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, all important wheat producers, production costs are, according to the calculations of Mr. Hevesy in his new book, "World Wheat

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Planning," considerably, sometimes even enormously, greater than in Canada. Also from this angle a benefit may accrue to Canada, and in the long run economic progress may, chiefly through wheat, re-establish some of the international division of labor which has been so disastrously lost in the period of what was thought to be *laissez faire*. For 5,000 years wheat has more than stone and bronze, iron, gold, and gun-powder determined the fate of mankind. It seems to be approaching the point where once more it will be the prime moving force.

What remains to be said is this. Many reviews have been made concerning the outlook for wheat. But they were, understandably, based on the assumption that *laissez faire* would everywhere and always go on. What we are suggesting here is not that it should not be allowed to go on; anyone is free to please themselves in what they think, or wish, or do in this respect. But we do suggest, and we believe that we are justified in suggesting it at this time, that we should take notice of the possibility that *laissez faire* might not, everywhere and always, go on.

Where are then the men of vision who can forget that they represent sectional interests, political or economic; who can see that Canada, through wheat, may, perhaps in a not very distant future, become one of the spokesmen of humanity, and who would prepare now, so that they be prepared at the critical time, the thoughts necessary to secure the lead for this country?

## Insurance Inquiries

(Continued from Page 14)

ed to \$91,903.76, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$149,103.37. The paid up capital amounted to \$60,632.00, so there was a net surplus of \$88,471.37 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities.

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### Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber of several years' standing may I be permitted to inquire if the "Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America" which is associated with the "Factory Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of America" is licensed to do business in Canada and particularly in the Province of Quebec.

One of the reasons which they advance for being able to pay such large dividends—50% on Fire and Theft and 30% on liability, collision and damage—is the fact that they have no agents and they do not solicit business. It is necessary to be recommended to them as a high class risk.

At present I am insured with the Employers' Liability which is a first class concern and can give real service in the event of a large claim or lawsuit. I am wondering whether I would be able to obtain the same service and backing from the Automobile Mutual Insurance Co. of America. Your advice would be appreciated.

—B. D. O., Montreal, Que.

Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America is not registered at Ottawa and has no deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders as is required under the provisions of The Foreign Insurance Companies Act. Its name does not appear on our latest list of companies licensed to do business in the Province of Quebec.

Accordingly, in case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take action in the United States, which would place him at a serious disadvantage so far as getting his money was concerned. That is why it pays to insure only with companies that are regularly licensed in Canada and which have deposits with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. In that event, payment of all valid claims can be enforced in the local courts if necessary, and the funds are available with which to pay Canadian claims. Accordingly I would advise you to stay with the Employer's Liability.



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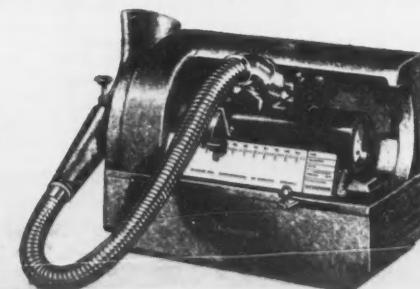
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## Economic Effects of the German Drive

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON  
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Germany's conquest of Holland and Belgium has given her valuable food and other supplies, but it has also made very important resources available to the Allies.

Hitler would not have moved into the Low Countries unless he believed that victory or defeat would come so swiftly that long-term economic planning had no part in the strategy of the war, says Mr. Layton.

The task facing Britain and France is to convert their enormous resources into offensive weapons within the shortest possible time.

THE German invasion and rapid over-running of Holland and Belgium has brought the war to a new, possibly to the final, phase. The overriding considerations in the position are military, but the economic implications should not be overlooked. In 1914 the Schlieffen Plan was put into operation by the German High Command, but Holland was omitted from its scope. "We must," said von Moltke, "keep one air-hole to breathe from." Now Holland is under the German heel and the Allied blockade covers her so that no supplies can reach the Reich through her territory.

Germany gets by way of compensation a large dairy industry based on three million head of cattle and one and a half million pigs, and with a scope indicated by the annual export surplus of 200,000 tons of milk and cream products, 120,000 tons of butter and cheese, 30,000 tons of meat (plus 80,000 tons of meat products) and 40,000 tons of flour.

But to these figures the same adjustment must be made as in the case of Denmark, that their size depends upon the free import of animal feeds and other products and that now, with overseas contacts cut off, an appreciable reduction is inevitable. Holland needs to import 60 per cent of her cereals. The Belgian position is even more susceptible in this respect. Few of the national industries can get adequate supplies from inside the country's borders.

### Allied Gains

What the Allies get immediately are the resources of the Belgian and Dutch colonies; rights to use Dutch assets in the United States; the use of the gold reserves of Holland and Belgium and the big shipping resources of the two countries. The Dutch Empire and the Belgian possessions provide tin and copper; tea, tobacco, sugar and coffee; oilseeds and rubber; and oil. Dutch assets in America amount to £200 million, and her gold reserve is £140 million. She has nearly three million tons gross of steam and motor shipping. The Belgian gold reserve is nearly as big as the Dutch and her shipping is about half a million tons gross.

In considering the importance of these resources to the Allies it is necessary to remember that supplies from the Dutch Empire and the Belgian possessions in Africa can be utilized without any loss of foreign exchange and also that the scope for their use is greatly enhanced by the big addition to the mercantile fleets at the disposal of the Allies.

The Germans may have hoped to get large mineral and metallurgical resources, but the Dutch, while they can produce over 13 million metric tons of coal, need to import raw materials from abroad in order to sustain the operations of the metallurgical plant. Belgium produces more than twice as much and the same is true of her.

The evidence of the German move in the Low Countries is that the Nazis intend this war to be a short one. They would not have closed an air-hole which von Moltke refused to touch unless they had in mind the certainty that victory or defeat would come so swiftly that long-term economic planning had no part in the strategy of the war.

### The Allied Course

If that is so then it means that the Allies cannot rest content upon the broad plank of their superior economic resources or upon the long-term action of their blockade. The time has gone when victory, decisive and abrupt, could be hoped for by dint of the economic stranglehold alone.

The problem facing Britain and France is to convert their enormous resources into offensive weapons within the shortest possible time and this presupposes the necessity for an apparatus of conversion vastly more efficient and more speedy in action than has ever been known before. It must be vastly more speedy and efficient than Germany's own apparatus, for in many respects—notably in the air—she has to be caught up with.

In Britain there is a new awakening under Mr. Churchill's government. Lord Beaverbrook is the best man in the country for aircraft production and under him British output of planes should multiply exceedingly. The other Cabinet changes also lend support to confidence that before long there will be established, in addition to the virtually impregnable defensive resources of the Allies, powers of offence sufficiently superior to those of the enemy to justify a large-scale assault upon his positions.

Since Germany is no longer operat-

ing with a view to securing the economic resources necessary for prosecuting a long war we must be prepared to see further lightning manoeuvres, possibly through Switzerland, possibly down into the Balkans. And we must be prepared to see Italy, who so far has been very useful as an open mouth to feed the starving belly of Germany, assume a more positive rôle.

But if Germany is aiming at quick victory it is true to say that the means at the disposal of the Allies, while they might make possible a quick victory against the enemy, would effectively prevent any quick conclusion from the other side. Germany must be desperate or she would not attempt what is clearly impossible. Yet that is no reason why the Allies should rest content on the understanding of their great power to postpone a decision and finally, by the full use of their resources, to turn it in their favor. They have a duty, the Allied staffs, not merely to win the war but to win it as quickly as possible.

## Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THE other day I received a letter from a high school boy named Wilfred wanting complete information on all phases of the oil industry. The letter states in part "I am choosing a subject for a school talk and I think this oil business would be very interesting. I have been reading a little about it and would like to learn more. So if it is not too much trouble I would like if you would start right at the beginning and tell me about the origin of the oil, and how geologists find oil fields. . . . How they make geophysical surveys etc. Then could you tell me about the different kinds of drilling equipment they use for drilling wells . . . and the instruments that separate the gas from the naphtha, also the different kinds of pumps and how a gravel pack is installed in a producing oil sand and how it works. I would like information on all these things and especially how they put the acid in a well. . . . Refining is a very important operation and I would appreciate the very latest information. . . . If at all possible could you explain the difference between—skimming refineries, cracking refineries and catalytic refineries, also how are bleaching clays used in refining and where are these clays found? The marketing end is also quite important and I would like to deal briefly with it in my talk, so would also appreciate a few lines on this phase of the oil industry."

I replied as follows:

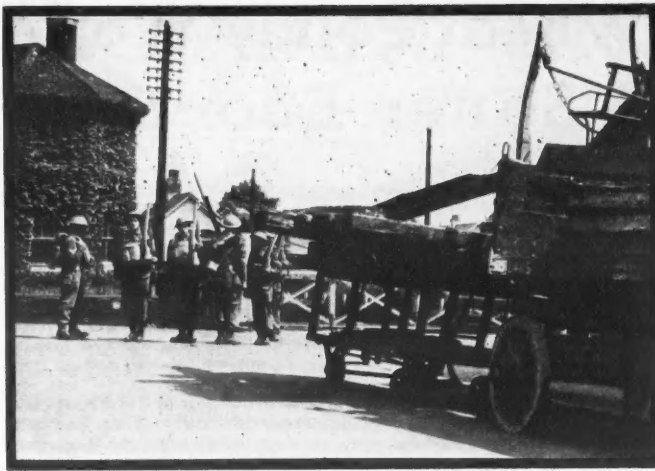
"Dear Wilfred:

"I agree that you have chosen a very interesting subject and if you intend to cover in detail all phases as suggested in your letter, you will probably be talking for at least several days.

"I am afraid that I can't help you much. You really require the services of a geologist, a palaeontologist, several specialized petroleum engineers, an oil chemist, a refinery engineer, a marketing expert and as regards the geophysical survey, there are at least 6 different methods, consequently you would need the advice of 6 different experts.

"This oil business is one of the largest and most complicated businesses in the world. In the United States it ranks in third place among the industries. Drilling and refining methods are constantly changing. For instance less than a year ago I attended the opening of a new refinery, and a few weeks later I heard refinery designers say, that this huge new refinery was obsolete.

"You ask about drilling and production equipment pumps and separators etc. There are many different types. The manufacturing, of this class of equipment, alone is a huge business. The fact that it takes 2547 pages, 14 by 8 inches, to list all these items and their various parts in the 'Composite Catalogue of Oilfield and Pipe-line Equipment' shows one just how large this business is. A refinery catalogue would possibly be equally as large. Last year I drove by the Standard Oil Refinery in Chicago, which is advertised as the world's largest, and I would estimate that it covers 4 square miles. It has canals running through it, and several large lake tankers can load at the same time. In fact the loading facilities at this Chicago refinery appeared to be almost as good



ENGLAND ON GUARD against parachute troops and spies: British soldiers on duty at a level crossing. The old wagon will serve as an emergency barricade.

as at San Pedro harbor in California. This latter harbor is the shipping point for the Long Beach fields and I have seen oil tankers from all over the world at this port. A few miles inland from San Pedro, at the city of Compton, the National Supply Co., manufacturers of drilling equipment etc., have a plant, which I would say is considerably larger than the General Motors plant at Oshawa. There are several other similar manufacturing plants at Los Angeles, so you can see what an oil industry means to a nation.

"Before discussing some of the questions asked in your letter perhaps I should first tell you that I am not a geologist or petroleum engineer, and that my first real interest in oil started in 1931, when I lived at Long Beach, Calif., where there are several oil fields. Regarding the origin of the oil the chief sources are from marine and vegetable bodies. Geologists tell us that millions of years ago parts of western Canada, including the present Turner Valley, Wainwright, Battleview, and Lloydminster oil fields, were a part of the sea. For some reason the sea dried up and the fish and oysters were all left and in the course of time in the Turner Valley area a mile of earth was deposited on this body of former marine life. The oil from these dead fish eventually gathered into the porous limestone, and now we drill down into it and get an oil well.

"In parts of the Rocky Mountains, the tops of the mountains are composed of the same limestone as is found at the bottom of the oil wells

in Turner Valley. For instance on the top of mountains at Banff, one will find various kinds of petrified oysters and shells. In various places in western Canada petrified marine bodies are found at or near the surface. I have seen them in a creek about 25 miles south of Regina, at Maple Creek, and at the Moose Dome structure along the Elbow River. Here the limestone formation, similar to the limestone found at the bottom of wells in Turner Valley, comes to the surface and there are miles where petrified fish, etc., can be seen.

"In California a great deal of the oil is considered to have come from small marine microbes. I am told that Stanford University, and some of the oil companies are now experimenting with these microbes, and that a tiny bit of oil has been produced from them. So Wilfred, if you want to be a prophet, you can predict that in 50 years from now, cars will just have a few microbes in the gas tank, and that these tiny mites will provide the fuel—no more credit card bills at the end of the month.

"Since I started writing this letter, Wilfred, it has just occurred to me that the report of our McGillivroy Royal Commission will soon be out and it will undoubtedly have a lot of the very information you want, so I suggest you get a copy of it. I am told it contains over 500 pages and is based on over 18,000 pages of evidence from expert and other witnesses, who required over a year to prepare and tell their stories. Perhaps you won't find anything about bleaching clays

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in this McGillivroy report. They are used in refining operations and their chief purpose is to take offensive colors out of the oil. Bleaching clays are practically all imported from the United States and are largely found in Kansas. There are large quantities of bleaching, china and volcanic ash clays in western Canada. A few years ago I spent a couple of weeks with a ceramic engineer looking at some of these deposits."

Well, so much for Wilfred; I must get back to my regular oil news.

I am told that the McGillivroy Royal Commission report is almost sure to be released this week. You readers will possibly remember that about a year ago, I suggested it would have been a good thing to have had a practical all around oil man on this commission, and I later referred to the long time the hearing lasted. Apparently our commission has not broken the record. I am told that Judge Minor Moore of the California Court of Appeals headed a one-man commission that investigated the Kettleman North Dome field and that this investigation lasted over 2 years.

I am told that Judge Moore is now considered an expert on practically all phases of the oil business and has been made an associate member of all the various technical oil organizations. I think, that commissioners Justice McGillivroy and his associate Mayor Lipsitt are entitled to the same consideration by our technical men.

Intensive search for new oil fields in Alberta and Saskatchewan has already been started by private companies. The Imperial Oil and its subsidiaries are unofficially reported to have 2 geological parties working in Saskatchewan. In the Priddis district, about 15 miles south of Calgary, this company also has a large seismic survey party working. In the Moose Dome area the McColl Frontenac Oil Co., geologists are unofficially reported to have moved into camp. Other companies also have parties out in the field. The Dominion government is likewise very interested in the development of new fields, and is breaking records by sending five geological parties into Alberta next week.

The geological survey has just released a long and interesting report, prepared by Dr. G. S. Hume, on the foothills area. However it is impossible to properly comment upon it in the space allotted to this column. There is nothing particularly new in Turner Valley operations apart from the Alberta Oil Income No. 1 well, which fooled the geologists and contacted the lime considerably shallower than they anticipated.

The Franco-Battleview No. 2 well is still producing on pump in excess of 150 bbls. of oil per day and unofficial reports from the field say that when the stroke of the pump was increased from 15 to 18 strokes per minute, 210 bbls. of oil was produced in 24 hours. The well has been pumping continuously since May 13.

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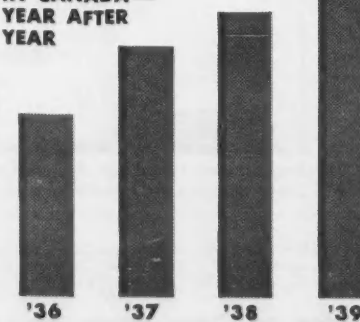
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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 8, 1940

## Life On Board The Packet Freighter "Renvoyle"

BY "JAY"

LIFE aboard a lake freighter has its points. So far as this photographer is concerned, a passenger elevator would be an improvement, for climbing up and down ladders and staircases between wheelhouse and main deck and engine room is a trifle hard on the leg muscles. One wouldn't like to spend much time on a hot day in the anchor windlass room under the steel plating forward; but, then, no one does. With the heat of sun and steam must come a good deal of old-fashioned sweat. Engine room and stokehold are hot, too, but are well ventilated and insulated by the after superstructure housing dining rooms and quarters for some of the crew.

Take the *Renvoyle*, for instance, package-freighter making a round

trip between Toronto and the Head of the Lakes fortnightly. The *Renvoyle*, product of a British shipyard and the 148 feet of lengthening at Collingwood which makes her 400 feet overall, struck one as a well-found vessel quite in keeping with the best British tradition.

The *Renvoyle*, under Captain T. S. Patterson of Toronto, is a modern lake vessel with all the latest gadgets including ship-to-shore wireless telephone, direction-finding wireless, the latest type of telescope hatch covers operated by winches, hoists for getting cargo in and out of holds accessible from the main deck. She differs from grain carriers mainly in having gangways which enable cargo to be unloaded at wharf-level. Visitors who aren't enthusiastic about climbing ladders appreciate these openings, too; otherwise going aboard would mean climbing a ladder to the open deck.

Cargoes are as varied as human needs. Flour was the main cargo on a recent trip from Fort William, with some grain for Toronto and a few automobiles and trucks that had been taken aboard at Windsor. The return cargo seemed to include everything in the manufactured line from cast-iron pipe to storage batteries.

Left—Dixie Tymon, second engineer, checks the ship's innards.

Right—Highest paid of the non-licensed ratings on a Lake steamer is the cook. This is Ed. Muill of the *Renvoyle*.

Loading and unloading at Toronto is the work of longshoremen. The ship's crew goes about its other duties, which do not seem onerous. In some of the smaller ports, the deck crew must help with the loading, when they are paid extra.

On the two afternoons when we visited the ship, the crew was doing a bit of swishing with the hose and a bit of metal polishing in the pilot house. The off-watch was either up-town or getting ready to go. They had been busy for a few minutes when the *Renvoyle* was shifted from shed No. 7 to the east side of No. 8, and later to the west side of No. 8.

Crews on Canadian lake vessels work in six hour shifts, twelve hours a day. But, according to authorities, being on watch doesn't mean that the work is continuous, or, if continuous in the case of wheelmen, is not wearing on the nerves except in time of storm. The rest of the deck crew have their busy minutes and busy hours, especially when entering and leaving port, but otherwise their job is not strenuous.

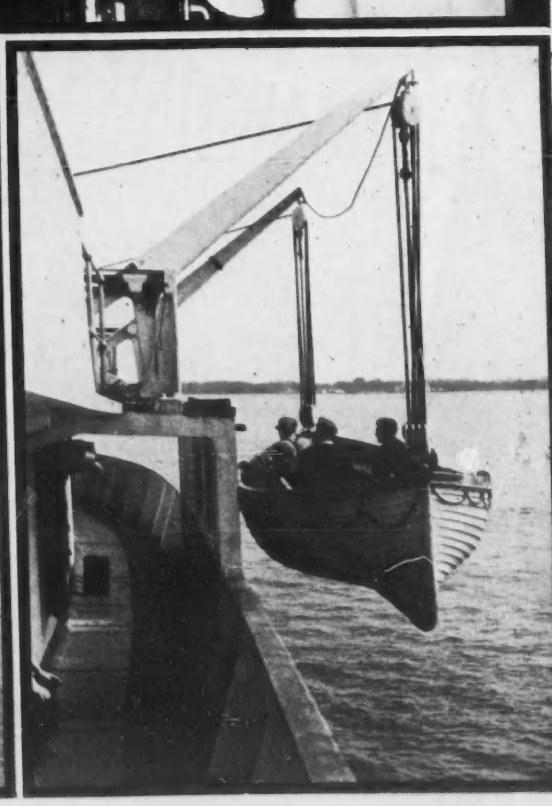
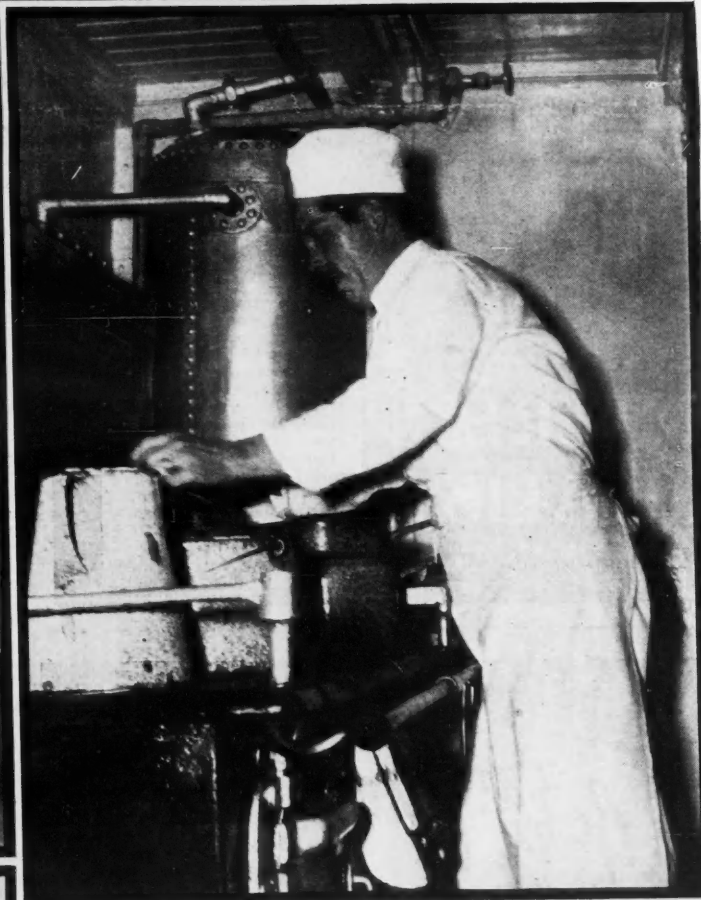
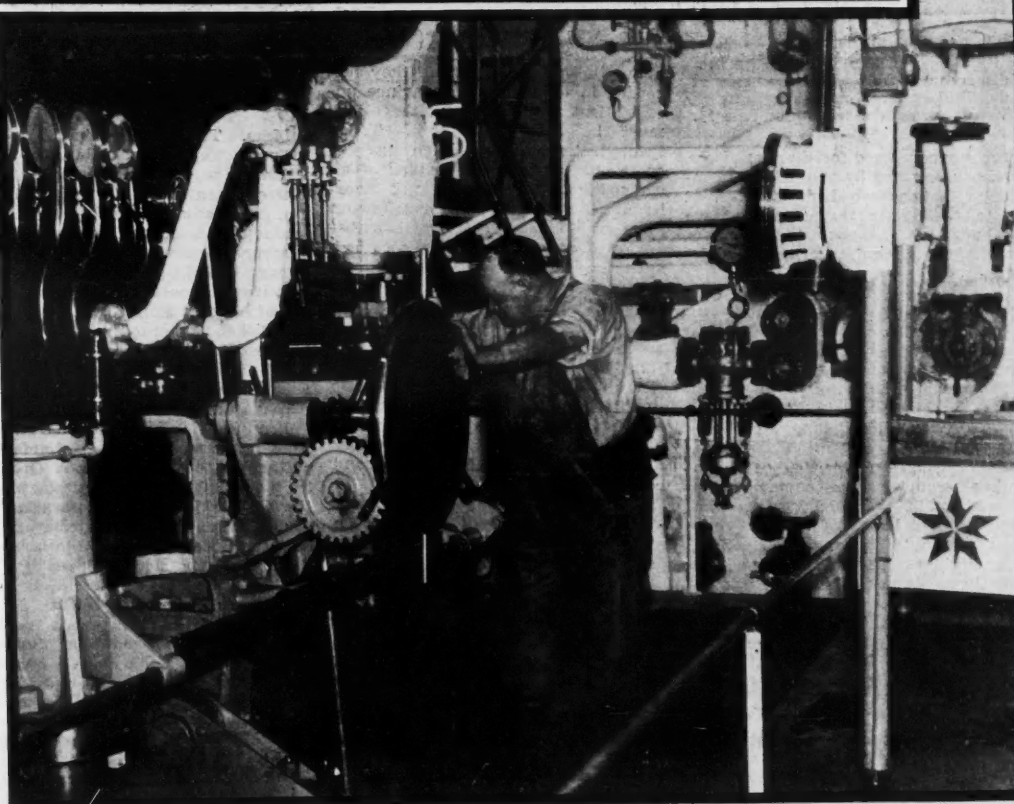
Crews' quarters appear to be comfortable, and surprisingly roomy and

Left—Harry Blacker wakes Bill Thompson for his turn on watch. Centre—James Thomas slicks up for a few hours' shore leave. Right—Life boat drill.

probably no one expected that they would be sumptuous. There is a room with two bunks for two men, deckhands or stokers, or wheelmen or watchmen. The berths are apparently as wide as those on a pullman. The captain and the chief engineer are the only persons who rate private baths, but there are several other baths in both forward and after part of the ship.

The dining saloon is well-appointed. Here the captain and all members of the crew down to deckhands and

(Continued on Page 21)



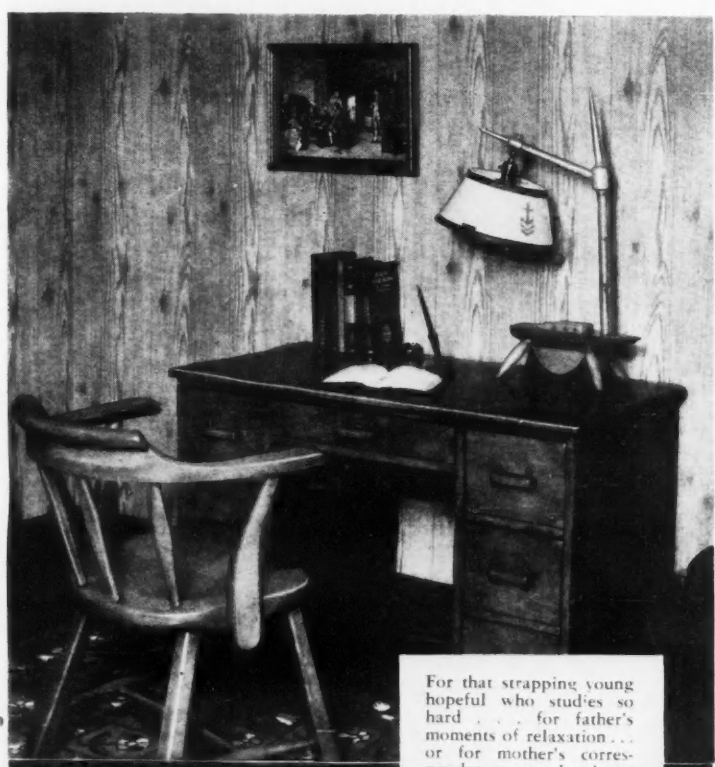


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## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Splendid Canadian Violinist

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ENCOMIUMS bestowed on the young Montreal violinist, Arthur LeBlanc, after his New York appearances some months ago led to pleasant anticipations. But I do not think anyone expected such a display of virtuosic genius as he revealed at the Proms with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra in Varsity Arena last week. He played a classic and beautiful show-piece, the Mendelssohn Concerto; and at once captured the enthusiasm of listeners by the thrilling freedom and expansiveness of his style. There is no saying how far he will go. In years gone by the writer heard many of the veteran violin celebrities of today as young men; and only one or two at LeBlanc's age were more gifted and promising.

The authority of his bowing, the largeness, warmth, and purity of his tone, and the nonchalant ease of his technical facility inspire that confidence in the listener which makes

violin performance a happy experience. Abundant as are the "fire-works" in the Mendelssohn Concerto, it is profoundly imbued with feeling, and demands sincere emotional expression. This deeper quality Mr. LeBlanc obviously possesses, and it should broaden with the years. His enchanting lyric gift was especially apparent in the famous cadenza, and when the Concerto ended the spontaneous enthusiasm of the audience held up the broadcast. In this work interest is so concentrated on the soloist that listeners are apt to overlook the beauty of Mendelssohn's orchestral details. Under Mr. Stewart's direction these were so finely brought forth as to make the whole well-balanced and satisfying.

From a purely musical standpoint the concert was the best that Mr. Stewart has given us this season. At the outset another phase of Mendelssohn was provided by a capital rendering of the tuneful overture he wrote for Victor Hugo's romantic drama "Ruy Blas." Two delightful novelties were "Fête Dieu à Seville" and "Triana" by Isaac Albanez, (1860-1909) one of the founders of the modern school of Spanish composition. Though a pianist who spent most of his life in other countries, he late in his career developed national aspirations. Prior to his time most distinctively Spanish music was composed by Frenchmen. These two works were



OSCAR LEVANT, star of "Information Please", author of "A Smattering of Ignorance", composer and concert pianist, who will appear with Percy Faith in "Swing in Symphony", at Massey Hall, Toronto, Friday, June 14.

orchestra boasts an arranger in its forces.

Percy Faith, who so far as international recognition is concerned, is the foremost of Canadian arrangers, is a typical instance. His career has been coincident with the development of network broadcasting in this country, which means that he is still a young man. Starting as a boy pianist with a dance orchestra in Toronto, he drifted into radio by the commercial route. When public service broadcasting was organized in this country in 1933 he was one of the first musicians engaged. The taste and ingenuity of his arrangements expanded with larger opportunities, and it was not long before a series of arrangements from his pen was acquired by the British Broadcasting Corporation. "Music by Faith" originating from Toronto is now popular all over America, and this past winter Mr. Faith was dividing his time between Toronto and New York. His popularity is the more noteworthy because his style is never vulgar.

The present tribe of arrangers and transcribers is innumerable, and they can boast at least one immortal ancestor, Franz Liszt no less, who made countless piano transcriptions of other men's music. Good tunes by Mozart, Paganini, Schubert, Verdi and Wagner were all grist to his mill. Yet when the present writer was a young critic, the more august personages of that calling denounced transcriptions as artistic offences. Strangely enough the composer who has gained most in understanding and unlimited popularity through "arrangements" is Bach. Time was when Bach enthusiasts esteemed themselves a cult standing above the *hoi polloi* but all they succeeded in doing was to convince unsophisticated music lovers that Bach must be a colossal bore. Today through transcription Bach has become one of the most popular of all composers, a radio and concert favorite on a parity with Sullivan or Johann Strauss. So though the artistic behavior of arrangers is sometimes bad, music owes them a debt.



RUTH MARKUS, Canadian-born mezzo-soprano, who will be heard with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena, the evening of June 13.

probably composed for the pianoforte, and orchestrated by the brilliant conductor, Arbos, who died last year. It is to the latter therefore that we perhaps owe the exquisitely colorful fabric, so admirably interpreted by Mr. Stewart.

#### Rise of the Arranger

Some day perhaps an enterprising student of social trends will write a book analyzing the influence of radio on modern society. It will be too long to be published in a single volume, for radio enters into everything; but in a single phase, that of music, it has wrought singular changes. A decade ago it would have seemed incredible that books of musical commentary could become best sellers, but within the present year we have seen two volumes achieving that distinction, because their authors are radio celebrities. They are of course Deems Taylor's "Well Tempered Listener" and Oscar Levant's "A Smattering of Ignorance." Mr. Levant, who in addition to being a wit is a pianist skilled in modern modes, will be with us shortly as guest artist in a program by Percy Faith and his orchestra, "Swing in Sympathy."

The rise of Percy Faith, is based on his fame as a musical "arranger," a branch of the profession which has largely developed through radio. The arranger or creator of musical transcriptions has now become a most active factor in all fields of music. He became a necessity owing to the limitations of radio transmission in its earlier phases; and his usefulness was soon recognized in other fields, so that today every great symphony



WALTER BATES, president of the Canadian Singers' Guild, who is giving a concert at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, the night of Friday, June 14.

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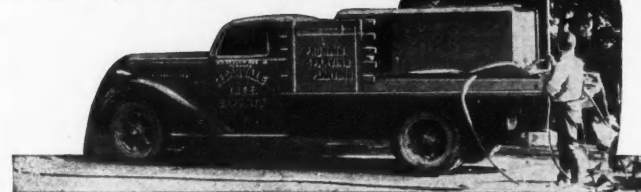
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Frances James, soprano, and Eric Tredwell, baritone, have gone west to fill summer engagements at Banff and Jasper. Associated with them is the Toronto trio, Murray Adaskin, violinist, Louis Crerar, pianist and Cornelius Ysseltyn, cellist.

#### Some Network Items

Mme. Therese Drouin-Jobin, soprano, wife of Raoul Jobin, the Canadian tenor who won success at the Metropolitan last winter, is being heard on the air from Quebec in programs conducted by Edwin Belanger.

A baritone new to the air, and of admirable quality, was heard in a broadcast from Toronto recently in the person of Norman Forster. He is already established as a choir soloist. On his program he introduced two lyrics by the brilliant composer of sea songs, Frederic Keel.

When under the sponsorship of the Vancouver Province John Barbirolli appeared recently as guest conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra a reunion of old friends took place. Harold Perkins, musical librarian of CBCV, was years ago his comrade in the same theatre orchestra in London. Barbirolli was then a 'cellist, still in his teens.

The distinguished 'cellist Joyce (Hornysky) Sands, gave a recital broadcast from Toronto on June 3. The numbers included a movement from Arnold Bax's Sonata for 'cello

and piano; "Chanson" by the Cuban composer Joaquin Nin and "Après un Réve," Faure-Casals. Mrs. Sands is by birth an Australian but has lived in many parts of the Empire.

Isadore Scherman, one of Toronto's foremost violinists, is being heard in a broadcast recital which includes the noble slow movement from Dohnanyi's "Ruralia Hungarica" and the "Serenade Melancholique" of Tchaikovsky. All this past winter Mr. Scherman was conducting the "Children's Scrapbook" program for CBC.

During most of May Sir Ernest MacMillan was in the Maritime Provinces, and adjudicated music festivals in St. John, Yarmouth, New Glasgow, Sydney and Halifax. During June he will spend some time in British Columbia. The Maritime Provinces take a special interest in Sir Ernest's career, for on his mother's side he is descended from the early Scottish settlers of Pictou, N.S.

The music of Franz Liszt was recently featured in the "Composers Series" broadcast from Montreal by a large orchestra under Eugene Chertier. At this event the assisting artist was the gifted pianist Edna Marie Hawken, who gave a brilliant display of execution.

Marthe Lapointe, gifted Quebec soprano, related to the Minister of Justice, was recently heard on the national network in company with Paul Letourneau, as guest on Robert Singfield's orchestral broadcast "Reflections in Song."



CONCHITA TRIANA, Spanish dancer, who will appear in a concert sponsored by the R.C.A.F. Chapter and Liege Chapter of the I.O.D.E., in the Eaton Auditorium on the evening of June 12. The funds raised will be used for War work.



# FILM PARADE

## Lives of Anna Neagle

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

NO SCREEN actress has ever been more persistently rescued from oblivion than pretty Anna Neagle. She has been given enough bad pictures to ruin half a dozen Hollywood stars. She has been rigidly typed in character roles. For a while it looked as though she were to be relegated for ever to Irish gamin parts requiring the maximum of bounce and brogue. When her producers realized not a moment too soon that the public had lost interest in Peg-of-my-Heart roles twenty-five years ago, they rescued her hurriedly and made her, of all people, Victoria the Great. "It can't be that Anna Neagle" we all said at the time. But it was, and a fine impressive job she made of it. Too impressive, for Herbert Wilcox hustled her immediately into a sequel, "Sixty Glorious Years"; which flopped. American audiences especially felt that they had already covered that historical assignment as thoroughly as anyone had any right to expect.

Director Wilcox, however, had a valuable dramatic property on his hands by this time and couldn't afford to waste it. So he cast his star as Nurse Edith Cavell in the picture of the same name. "Nurse Edith Cavell" had the paradoxical effect of boosting the Neagle prestige while reducing the Neagle audience appeal. The suggestive public promptly accepted her as a portrayal of distinguished historical figures and its attitude towards her was marked now by as profound a respect as ever got a girl exactly nowhere.

The number of female historical roles is strictly limited; so it looked like back to Balmoral once more for Anna Neagle. The accommodating Miss Neagle returned to her Windsor widowhood and the third Victorian impersonation "Queen of Destiny"

was prepared. Just as it was ready for release, Director Wilcox began to have other exciting ideas about his star. After all Miss Neagle was young, she was beautiful, she had the prettiest pair of dancing legs that ever hid themselves under a crinoline, it wasn't fair or even profitable to have her go on committing a sort of Royal sin for the benefit of diminishing audiences. Something had to be thought up for Miss Neagle that would be musical and gay, young yet with an old-fashioned touch, amusing without vulgarity; for after all you can't transfer a star straight from an august impersonation of Victoria to a jam session in the Stork Club.

So something was thought up, and it was "Irene."

It can't be denied that Miss Neagle's producers have done the thing up in style this time. They have supplied her with the season's finest wardrobe and Hollywood's most elegant interior sets, given her as support the accomplished and decorous comedy talent of Roland Young, Billy Burke and Butler Arthur Treacher, made her the centre of a Cinderella tale and the ardent attentions of two millionaire beaux (Ray Milland, Alan Marshall), and thrown in as extra fixings, a technicolor sequence just to light up her Alice blue gown. More than that, they have managed in the midst of all this worldly glitter to give the whole thing such an air of old-fashioned propriety that Victoria herself would have admired her interpreter's re-incarnation.

The re-incarnation isn't quite complete, however. Director Wilcox is still persuaded apparently that his star is essentially an Irish romp—this in spite of the fact that with all her beauty, energy and brogue, Miss Neagle doesn't look Irish, doesn't act Irish, and doesn't talk Irish. Her future at the moment looks bright, but it might be even brighter if Mr. Wilcox could be persuaded to drop his colleen-fixation.

"THE Doctor Takes a Wife" has one of those scripts that sound as though they might have been contrived by automatic writing. You know, you just sit down with a pencil in front of a clean sheet of paper, close your eyes, carefully blank out all thought and relax the arm from the elbow. And what comes out on the paper, as likely as not is a story about two people who have to pretend they're married when they really aren't and the trouble they have with relatives and the problem of which will have the single bed and which the sofa in the living-room, etc. etc. It's the sort of thing Hollywood has done so often that it just wells up naturally from the relaxed unconscious mind.

Loretta Young and Ray Milland are the principals here. Their morals naturally stand up perfectly under the strain; but their manners go to pieces in the opening sequence and barely recover in time for the happy ending... What the screen sometimes seems to need is less of the spirit of Will Hays and more of the beautiful spirit of Emily Post.

### COMING EVENTS

CONCERT pianist and composer, expert in matters musical on the "Information Please" program, and author of the best-selling "A Smattering of Ignorance," Oscar Levant will appear in "Swing in Symphony" which Percy Faith is presenting at Massey Hall on Friday evening, June 14. An intimate friend of the late George Gershwin, Levant played Gershwin's "Concerto in F" at the last Gershwin memorial concert in New York; for the Massey Hall appearance, he will play "The Rhapsody in Blue" with Percy Faith conducting.

Also top news on both sides of the border for his amazing streamlining of the classics is Percy Faith whose weekly broadcasts over national networks in Canada and the United States continue to delight the high-brows and the jitterbugs alike. He continues to turn down tempting offers from the American networks. In addition to presenting Oscar Levant in "Swing in Symphony," Faith and his orchestra will be supported by Louise King, the well-known singer of ballads; John Sturgess, tenor; the Rhythmettes, girl harmony-singing group; and the "Strings in Swingtime."



ANNA NEAGLE, Alan Marshall (left) and Ray Milland as they appear in RKO's new picture "Irene" which is reviewed this week by Mary Lowrey Ross.

## Sinful Advertising

BY JACK CHARLESWORTH

AT A certain time any evening except Sunday, if the radio is tuned to a certain Buffalo station, residents of Ontario may hear a program of popular music, interspersed with advertising announcements about a product of an Ontario company. The company is reputable and its product is legally sold in Ontario. In fact, it is doubtful whether it has any considerable market across the line, since competition and the tariff would hamper an export business. It is therefore not unreasonable to conjecture that the advertising is addressed to Ontario listeners.

Since SATURDAY NIGHT is published in the Province of Ontario, it would be unwise to mention the name of the company in question. It may even be indiscreet to mention the name of the product, which is beer. The reason that it is advertised from the United States instead of in its native province is that our provincial government has decided that while beer may be manufactured, sold or drunk, it may not be advertised.

The restriction on advertising in Ontario has had some amusing consequences, for advertising of beer enters the province quite as freely as the beer itself used to flow in the days of prohibition. A magazine may be printed in Ontario, but if it maintains

such small type that they are not readable at a distance of more than a few feet, while the words "ale" and "beer" can be distinguished two blocks away.

It also seems to be legal for a brewery, like any other manufacturer, to display advertisements of its wares on its own premises.

In some mysterious way, articles such as key-rings, ashtrays and other advertising novelties bearing the names of breweries get into circulation in Ontario. These even get into pure Ontario homes, where they work untold harm. This vague phrase, a favorite with reformers, is here used with perfect accuracy.

In the Toronto telephone directory, which also goes into many homes, there are several brewers' advertisements. They are discreetly worded, making no mention of the name of the product. The usual form is "Blank Brewery—Free Delivery Four Times Daily." The intelligent reader is left to guess what is delivered, and it may be imagined that many of them do, since the companies find it worth while to continue advertising.

Wine companies are in a little better position, because at least two of them have the word "wines" as part of their corporate names. One of these advertises in the telephone directory



ANDREW J. CARDY of Hamilton, Ontario, (right) and Timothy M. Hall of Ocean City, New Jersey, caught as they basked in the sun at Sarasota, Florida.

a publication office in Montreal, and delivers from that point it may accept all the advertising its salesmen can get. Several publications with circulations mainly in Ontario have found it profitable to change datelines and mailing points to Montreal.

### Larger Type

A brewery in one Ontario town uses its delivery trucks, which are on the streets at all hours to advertise its products, which include ginger ale and root beer. The names of these products are displayed on its trucks, but, doubtless through an error on the part of the painter, the words "ginger" and "root" are in

"Blank's wines—Free, Prompt Delivery Service—No Permit Required." Even in the bone-dry days of prohibition, Ontario wine companies were treated rather more leniently than manufacturers of competing drinks. The infinite wisdom of our local politicians was able to discern an aura of sanctity about an Ontario grape but not about an Ontario head of barley.

### The Sinful Drinks

Advertising of the more sinful drinks, gin and whiskey, is more severely curtailed, but the financial statements of distillers operating in Ontario indicate that at least a few consumers know where to buy them.

To the average consumer, the situation is all very puzzling. If the regulations about advertising are designed to stop the consumption of alcoholic beverages, they do not succeed. If the intention is to keep the smaller and less well known breweries from obtaining larger markets, the regulations are perhaps accomplishing their purpose, for the public has become accustomed to the names of certain brands. But, if this is the case, it indicates an attitude of favoritism, which our provincial rulers should be quick to disclaim.

Or can it be that, because some newspapers and other publications have signified their unwillingness to accept such advertising, the government has decided that their competitors shall not get it? Once the principle of censorship is admitted, it can develop some surprising results.



THE

*Elizabeth Arden*

WAY

Here is a wonderful Elizabeth Arden secret for keeping cool and beautiful in summer: chill her beautiful preparations before using them! Then... Cleanse with Ardena Cleansing Cream in combination with Ardena Skin Lotion... Tone with sparkling Ardena Skin Lotion... Soothe with the snow-white Ardena Velve Cream or Ardena Orange Skin Cream...

Ardena Cleansing Cream, \$1.10 to \$6... Ardena Fluffy Cleansing Cream, \$1.10 to \$6... Ardena Skin Lotion, \$1.10 to \$15... Ardena Velve Cream, \$1.10 to \$6... Ardena Orange Skin Cream, \$1.10 to \$8.

*Elizabeth Arden*

Sales: SIMPSON'S—Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO

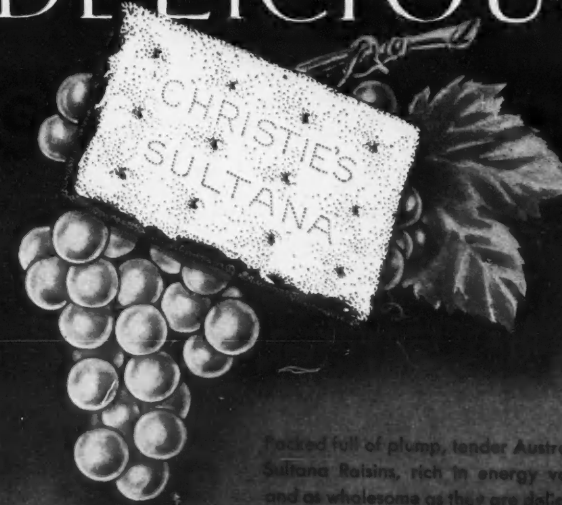
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Packed full of plump, tender Australian Sultana Raisins, rich in energy value and as wholesome as they are delicious. As Christie's make Sultanas, the fruit is uncrushed and retains the fine flavor and fragrance of the fresh grapes. At your grocer's. By the pound.

For your table tonight—

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EMILE JEAN, general manager of Le Nouvelliste, Three Rivers, Que., who has been elected president of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association.

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Let us demonstrate the results of this remarkable work on the walls of your home, church or place of business and furnish an estimate on your requirements whether large or small. Illustration shows before and after renovating.

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Paintings... Murals... Ornamental work  
Decorations of every description...

When you are holidaying this summer how would you like to return home to find your walls and ceilings as clean and beautiful as if freshly redecorated? You can easily enjoy this by having us renovate your walls while you are vacationing. Surfaces treated by our process last as long as if newly decorated and the cost is remarkably small. Our trained and reliable men will complete the work with neatness, simplicity and speed.

**SAVE REDECORATING**



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THIS year, do something "different"! Explore the quaint fishing villages, the deep forests and woodland lakes of Newfoundland, "the Great Island". The tang of balsam and salt air... the invigorating coolness of the North... the picturesque, kindly folk... will give you a completely new outlook! Canoeing, fishing (the best and biggest salmon), camping... as well as tennis and golf in the coast cities. And best of all... the trip is remarkably economical!

Write for free booklet to Newfoundland Information Bureau, Dept. F, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.C., or Dept. F, Newfoundland Tourist Development Board, St. John's, Newfoundland, or any Travel Agent.

# NEWFOUNDLAND



contrast... atmosphere... gaiety... a  
**French  
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vacation.**

**MONTREAL**... City of old-world French cuisine and new-world air-conditioning... Modern office buildings sprung up beside Notre-Dame Church, and in their shadows, ancient convents as old as the white man's America... A modern port, almost as great as New York's, a thousand miles from the sea, its teeming docks abutting on the cobbled streets of Maisonneuve's day... Museums that hold the relics of Indian days... and, from the top of Mount Royal, neon signs winking in the distance. That's Montréal, North America's great city of contrasts, its most intriguing and charming metropolis, where the cop on the corner calls you *M'sieu* or *Madame* and directs you to your hotel in the accents of Normandy.

As with Montréal, so it is with all this land of subtle charm, this Province de Québec, your friendly neighbour. It is the place to think of, when planning your 1940 vacation. This year, make it a French Canadian holiday in Old Québec!

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Hull and the Gatineau Valley, the Laurentians, the St. Maurice Valley, Québec City, Laurentides Park, Lac St-Jean and Chicoutimi, Charlevoix-Saguenay, Eastern Townships, Gaspé and Lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi and Témiscamingue.

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## PORTS OF CALL

### New Brunswick: Historical Maritime Gateway

BY D. W. GRIFFITH

FIVE years after Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas, the Cabots, father and son, touched the east coast of New Brunswick. In 1534 Jacques Cartier first sighted its shores somewhere near Point Escuminac, 35 miles from Chatham. And when Samuel de Champlain and the Sieur de Monts entered Saint John harbor in 1604, the picturesque narrative which is New Brunswick's history had begun to take form.

First came the French voyageurs and traders and hard on their heels came soldiers, traders, missionaries and settlers and the land was known as Acadia. Greatest of the newcomers was Samuel de Champlain who, on June 24, 1604, after he had sailed into the estuary of the great river, wrote in his diary: "One of the largest and deepest rivers I have ever seen, which I have called the River St. John because it was on that day that I arrived there."

The next 40 years witnessed the swift ripening of exploration and settlement. And in those turbulent 40 years there is sandwiched the story of Charles and Lady LaTour.

#### Territorial Blunder

Through a blunder, the respective territories of LaTour and d'Aulnay Charnisay in the Fundy sector were defined so that each included the stronghold of the other. Charnisay set up headquarters at Port Royal in what is now Nova Scotia; LaTour possessed himself of a formidable fort in the territory which is now embraced by west St. John. The fundy waters separated them and their armed followers.

For a time LaTour was the more successful, but early triumphs—which he could not follow up—over his rival weakened him: he couldn't leave his fort, and he couldn't hold out much longer. Then Lady LaTour set out to rescue her husband. Forbidden to leave France, she fled to England and organized a rescue force there. Despite her urgings, it was 6 months later that her expedition entered the Bay of Fundy and then Charnisay's ships forced the vessel to run for cover in Boston to avoid seizure. The intrepid Lady LaTour sued the captain for breach of contract, won a judgment of £2,000 against him in 4 days and with the money outfitted 3 English ships and sailed to the rescue of her husband.

#### Betrayal

For 2 months Charnisay was foiled in his attempts to seize the LaTour position; and then one of the Swiss sentries betrayed the little garrison. Lady LaTour dickered for terms and offered to surrender if the lives of all the defenders were spared. Charnisay agreed, but once in possession hanged the whole garrison with the exception of one man who was forced to act as executioner. With a rope around her neck, Lady LaTour was forced to witness the hanging of her gallant little band. Three weeks later she died.

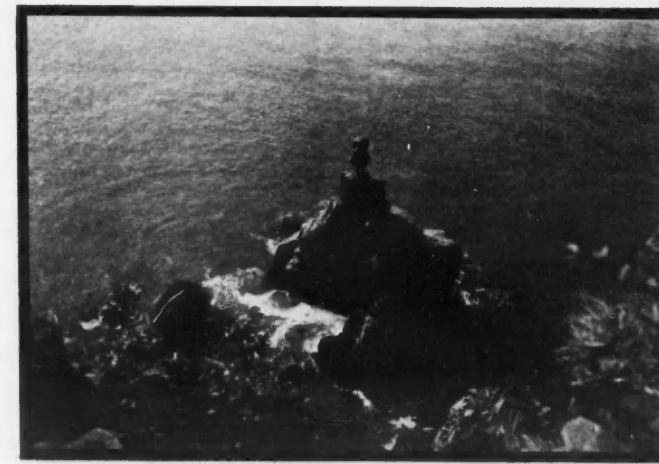
Then with an empire almost within his grasp, Charnisay was drowned in the Annapolis River on May 24, 1650. LaTour, once again established at Saint John and reinstated by the King of France as lieutenant-governor of Acadia, married Charnisay's widow! The period of French and English rivalry over the territory of New Brunswick lasted throughout the 17th Century. Then in 1710 the English obtained the upper hand and 3 years later were granted Acadia by the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1756 an expedition under Colonel Monckton cleared the St. John River and 5 years later the Tantramar Marshes, near Sackville, which had been tilled by the French, were colonized by English from Connecticut and Massachusetts. When the American Revolution



CEASELESS ACTION of the tides of Fundy has created these patterns in the red sandstone cliffs which fringe the Petitcodiac River in Albert County, N.B.



CARVED in the rocks near Albert, N.B., are the words "1822. Mai 3. Au nord. 1505." (1822. May 3. To the north. 1505). Their import is lost.



AT SOUTHERN HEAD, off the Islands of Grand Manan in the Bay of Fundy, cliffs are sculptured by tide action. This formation is called Southern Cross. —Photos by N.B. Gov't Information Bureau.

broke into flame, the settlement at the mouth of the St. John remained an English colony. And when edicts of banishment and laws of confiscation were passed against the persons and property of those who remained faithful to the British government during the War, these Loyalists—about 70,000 in number—came chiefly to Canada. On May 18, 1783, 20 vessels disembarked nearly 3,000 people at St. John, at the foot of the street appropriately called "King." By the next year, 9,000 Loyalists had settled at St. John. Then in 1784, that part of Nova Scotia "north of the Missaguash" became the Province of New Brunswick with its capital at Fredericton.

Typical of the spirit of the sturdy province was the feat of the 104th New Brunswick Regiment which, during the War of 1812, marched to Quebec on snowshoes in the depth of Winter. The distance of 435 miles between Saint John and Quebec was covered in 16 days, or an average of 27 miles a day, without the loss of a man. Twenty-five years later the 43rd Light Infantry of New Brunswick performed an identical feat.

It is now upwards of 300 years since the first explorers set eyes on New Brunswick. And today the Province is trying to show that the past may be an aid in understanding the present. So the museums exist and spots of historical interest throughout the Province are suitably marked. Provincial tourist officials are doing everything in their power to keep alive the memories of New Brunswick's past and visitors have ample reasons to be thankful for their diligence.

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• Standard Pullmans, Tourist Sleepers, Luxury Coaches—all air-conditioned.

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• Take the air-conditioned Winnipeg Limited, overnight between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Winnipeg—connecting with fast Chicago trains.

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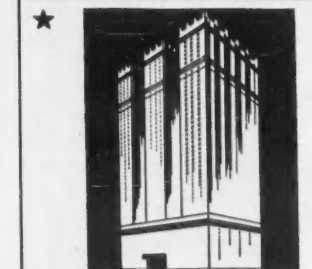


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Come in June  
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June is the ideal time to see the Fair and The Vanderbilt is the ideal place to stay in New York.

SUBWAY AT DOOR  
DIRECT TO WORLD'S FAIR  
Single from \$3.50 to \$5  
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Large outside rooms for 3 or 4 people...\$2 per person.  
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## The VANDERBILT HOTEL

PARK AVENUE at 34th St., NEW YORK



## ABOUT FOOD

### The Virtues of the Pineapple

BY JANET MARCH

IF YOU can leave the radio and the newspaper for a little piece, this is pineapple season. Food today seems a secondary, or even tertiary consideration, but of course it isn't. The refugees swarming over the roads of France could tell us; the Army, the Navy and the Air Force could lecture us like old gourmets on nourishment and fighting strength. "Columns of supply" we read and think of bombs and guns, but the field kitchens are there too, jogging over the roads again. So far, out here, we haven't been pressed to economize on butter, flour and sugar. Those cakes with no shortening or eggs are still atrocity stories of the last war.

1/2 cup of butter  
1 cup of sugar  
2 eggs  
1/2 cup of crushed pineapple  
2 rounds of sponge cake  
1/2 cup of whipping cream

Cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten egg yolks, drain the juice off the pineapple and add it. Beat the egg whites very stiff and fold in, and spread between the two rounds of sponge cake. Chill in the refrigerator and before serving cover with whipped cream slightly sweetened.

#### Pineapple Cream

3 eggs  
1 lemon  
1/2 cup of sugar  
2/3 cup of canned sliced pineapple  
1/2 cup of pineapple syrup  
1 tablespoon of granulated gelatin  
1/3 cup of cold water  
1/2 cup of cream  
Salt

Beat the egg yolks and add the grated rind of the lemon, the juice of the lemon, sugar and salt. Cook, stirring until it thickens, then remove from the heat and add the gelatin and the pineapple. When this thickens, add the stiffly-whipped cream and the beaten egg whites. Turn into a mould and chill and serve with additional slices of pineapple.

#### "Pine-Straw" Sherbet

Make a syrup with two cups of sugar and a quart of water, and boil for twenty minutes, then add a cup of pineapple juice and pulp, a cup of strained strawberry juice and the juice of one lemon. Freeze to a mush and then cut in the beaten whites of two eggs.

Since this is the season of cheap fresh pineapple, let's use some of it.

#### Pineapple Angel Food

Buy a circular un-iced angel cake from your baker or your chain store and put it in a shallow glass dish.

#### Today's Cliché

"No one knows what may happen!" You hear it on every side. It is today's cliché. Well housewives, as no one knows what may happen, what about going in for canning and preserving in a big way this year? A few of the things which may happen include trouble in the Dutch East Indies, and therefore in the Pacific, and the supply of Hawaiian canned pineapple not coming through as easily and cheaply—for the price of sugar will rise—and the Cuban pineapple crop not being as good next year.

The worst thing about pineapples is the peeling. Mr. Dole, who is a real character not a name on a can, got someone to think up a machine to do the job, but without the Dole capital there is nothing for it but patience and a paring knife. There is this about it, that an hour or two of pineapple peeling makes knitting, even with the coarse wool for seaman's socks, seem a delightful recreation.

#### Nice Even Rounds

There is no doubt that even rounds of pineapple are the nicest. If you like pineapple with meat you can sauté the rounds, or you can stand them up alternately with slices of stuffed baked tenderloin and brown them in the oven. There is also no doubt that cutting up your pines in even rounds is a great trouble. It's much easier to turn out smallish wedges, which are fine for fruit salad or the children's tea. Still others prefer to shred the flesh with a fork.

Whichever way you do it, put the pieces into a syrup made with one cup of sugar to one cup of water, and boil until tender but not falling apart. Fill sterilized jars till they are overflowing, then screw them up, let them stand upside down till cool to detect leakage, tighten and store them away. If the pineapples are very juicy you can merely add sugar to the amount of half the weight of the fruit, cook slowly and then put in jars. This, of course makes a richer more jam-like mixture.

If you are wondering whether you can use the pineapple you bottle, stop, because there really are a lot of things to do with it.

#### Pineapple Fritters

Children nearly always like fritters, particularly modern children whose parents have been told not to give them any fried food. The sight of a well browned potato or fritter makes their mouths water as if for ambrosia.

1 egg  
3 tablespoons of sugar  
1 1/2 teaspoons of baking powder  
1 cup of flour  
Salt  
1/3 cup of milk  
1 tablespoon of melted butter  
Pineapple slices cut in quarters.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat the egg and mix with the milk and melted butter, then add the milk mixture slowly to the flour mixture, stirring until smooth. See that the pieces of pineapple are well drained, dip them in the batter and fry in deep fat at 375 until golden brown; drain on brown paper and serve with hard sauce.

#### Pineapple Cake

This makes a good Sunday night supper dessert.

An Ideal Short Holiday  
**VAGABOND CRUISE**  
7-Day St. Lawrence \$56.00  
Cruise from Montreal, up  
to S.S. FLEURUS  
SAILING FROM MONTREAL, JUNE 17,  
24; JULY 1, 8.  
Interesting Itinerary. Excellent Food.  
Comfortable Cabins. Pleasant Com-  
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LEO S. TORIN, 1240 Peel St., Montreal,  
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STOPS TRAVEL  
SICKNESS by  
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TRAIN



MISS KAY LITTLER OF MONTREAL, stops during a "bike" ride to examine a coconut branch in the Fort Montagu Beach Hotel garden, Nassau, Bahamas.  
—Photograph by Stanley Toogood, Nassau.

Cover it over with freshly shredded pineapple and pour on a syrup made of pineapple juice, orange juice, water and sugar cooked for five minutes. Cover with whipped cream and stick fresh strawberries in the cream.

#### Pineapple Sponge

Take two cups of freshly shredded or chopped pineapple and cook for ten minutes in half a cup of water. Turn into a jelly bag and squeeze out all the juice you can, then add two thirds of a cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in a quarter of a cup of water, and done in the double boiler. Chill the mixture by standing it in ice water, and add the juice of half a lemon, and when it starts to thicken fold in the beaten whites of two eggs. Put in a mould and serve with whipped cream.

## THE CAMERA

### Camera Subject Sense

BY "JAY"

AT A recent gathering of amateurs the question, "is there such a thing as camera sense?" was freely discussed. Arguments for and against brought out some interesting thoughts, and when all was said and done the conclusion was very definitely to the effect that not only was camera sense a part of the equipment of the successful amateur, but also that it was something that could be acquired.

First let us briefly discuss this thing called camera sense. Candidly I confess to a total lack of knowledge concerning its existence until the above mentioned talk took place. I perhaps thought of it as the ability to see a picture in nature, and then to visualize it as a print. But camera sense, or a Jacob Deschin puts it—camera subject sense—goes beyond this. He writes concerning it in the 1940 Photo Almanac as follows:

"The choice or recognition of photographic subjects is not simply a matter of sticks and stones but of an individual 'something' that transforms materials into thought-inspiring pictures. Not simply materials, therefore, but the ability to arrange them pictorially is part of the ultimate subject. The subject lies beyond the sticks and stones, in that individual and selective treatment which makes it possible for three different photographers to record three different

aspects of the same subject."

There is Jacob Deschin on the subject of camera sense. Two or twenty-two thousand words would not tell us any more, and no more is needed. But what is needed on the part of many amateurs is the study and the application of the above.

I received a few days ago a series of prints all of one subject from a reader out West. What did I think of them? Were they good enough to be sent to art editors? Could I suggest any improvements, and so on for about three pages.

Now to this correspondent I suggest one of two things—give up using a camera, or take seriously the quotation made above. The prints he sent me I am returning, and I wish he would study them and ask himself the following questions: First, what was the inspiration that made him record the subjects? If he can arrive at a true answer to this, he will then know that such inspirations are only worthwhile after a lot of thought and consideration.

Let us suppose we are inspired to photograph a garbage-can. I hear a giggle from some of my co-workers, but why should we not be inspired by a garbage-can. Surely it does a whole lot more than some of the ornate things found in many of the modern homes, and to follow up this inspiration by getting out the camera

and shooting willy-nilly is to expect results similar to those sent me from the West.

Why do I want to photograph this garbage-can? That's the first question to answer, and if that answer is found to be "because I like it" then quit right there. Never mistake "liking" a subject for "inspiration." Pin this answer down to one thing only and that is "because I find the garbage-can 'thought' inspiring."

Then the next question, what is there about this subject which inspires my thoughts? Is it the light that falls upon it, turning it from a mere utility to a thing of beauty? Or is it because of the service it gives to the home? If neither of these, then what?

Such analysis, properly thought out will bring about the true selective sense, and this in turn will reveal the true selective treatment of the subject, and give that final aspect which is truly individual.

Well, there is the first thing I want my Western correspondent to do when he receives the prints I am returning to him—find the inspiration and then the thought which is provoked. Now one other. Study the prints published in some of the monthly photographic publications. Look for a subject similar to his own, and then compare. In making comparisons do not let the old ego do the guiding; go to it as though that life long ambition had at last been attained and he, my correspondent, was the school master and his prints were the helpless little pupils relegated to the back bench. And then, after giving them a swift kick by forgiving by carefully placing the miserable little wretches in a safe place, so that they will be always available to remind him of the fact that there is no place in the hobby of photography for carelessness and shiftlessness.

Camera sense is a very definite sense, and it is one that can be acquired.

Cheerio and good pictures.

### "Renvoyle" Life

(Continued from Second Front)

Stokers get their meals. The deckhands and stokers have a separate room, with oil-cloth covered tables. The reason for the distinction, it is said, is that the stokers and deckcrew eat mostly while wearing their working clothes.

The cook, Ed Mull, handed us copies of the dinner and supper menus on that Tuesday. Dinner, at noon, started with pea soup. Then there was fried lake trout, roast veal and roast beef, chip potatoes and buttered wax beans, cocoanut cream pie, hot mince pie and tea. Supper the same night was fried country sausage, cold beef, ham, bologna, pickled pork and corned beef, fried potatoes and radishes. The dessert was orange cake, applesauce, prunes, maple syrup, figs and peaches. And tea. Perhaps Dr. Tisdall would amend these menus by including more vegetables. But most modern menus are designed for people who lead more sedentary lives than the crews of Canadian lake vessels.

The recent dispute between vessel owners and the Lake Seamen's Union, which is now before a conciliation board, had to do mainly with wages and union privileges. The strike ended when wages were increased by \$7.50 per month, for all ratings. There was no dispute over food or living conditions aboard ship. Of the unlicensed ratings, the cook is the highest paid, now getting \$127.50 per month. Deckhands get \$62.50 per month, wheelmen \$85 per month and watchmen \$70. Stokers are paid \$80 and oilers \$85.

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### HERE'S BALANCED NOURISHMENT that every family needs!



This meal contains eight vital food values: Three Vitamins (A, B, and C), Proteins, Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus and Carbohydrates. You get all these precious elements in one delicious dishful. Give the family this Shredded Wheat treat for breakfast, while strawberries are at their best.

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Ladies who are alone especially like to stay at this fine, modern hotel. They have the tenth floor all to themselves with attractive, feminine furnishings.

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DOWNTOWN SCENE in Buenos Aires, South America's largest city. Buenos Aires is the third city in size in the Western Hemisphere and the second largest Latin city in the world. Nearly half the population is composed of Italians.  
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## ROMANCE AHEAD

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*Peggy Sage's*

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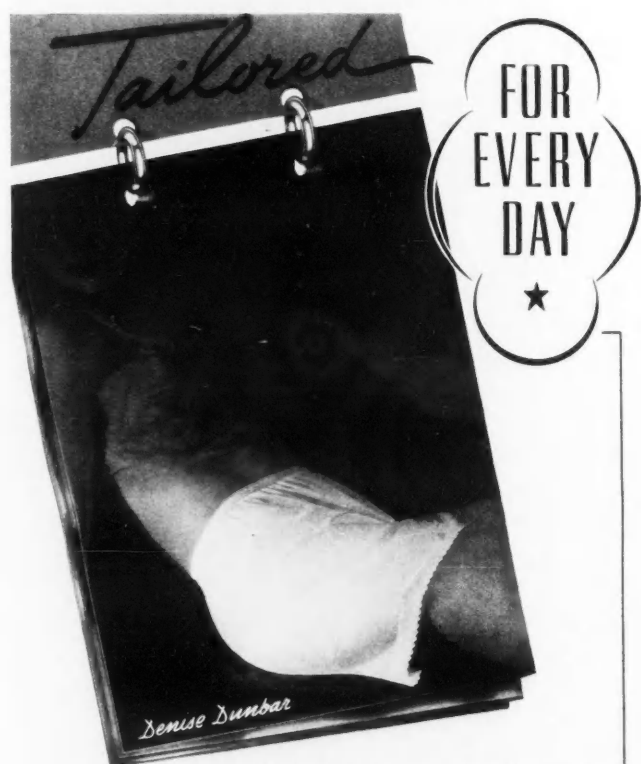
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LONDON PARIS NEW YORK



ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WEDDINGS of the season was that of Florence Mary, daughter of Lady Eaton and the late Sir John Craig Eaton of Toronto, and Mr. Frank Flavell McEachren, son of Mrs. Clara Flavell McEachren. The photograph was taken at "Eaton Hall", King, Ont., where the bride is seen with her attendants—Mrs. John David Eaton, matron of honour; Miss Betty Flavell, maid of honour; Miss Evelyn Eaton, Mrs. Gilbert McCrea Eaton, Miss Margaret Foulds, Miss June McEachren, Miss Cecily Taylor, Miss Jane Smith, bridesmaids; and Miss Flora Jane Mulligan, the junior attendant.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

## WORLD OF WOMEN

### Why Does The Bride Toss Her Bouquet?

PERHAPS you have often pondered the significance of the various little ceremonies surrounding a modern wedding. Why does the bride toss her bouquet to her bridesmaids? What is the origin of the wedding cake? Why must the bride wear "something blue"? Why does she have bridesmaids and flower girl attendants? Why does the groom have a bachelor dinner?

All these, and many other wedding customs which we take for granted, are inherited from the race's past. Some are the outgrowth of superstition, ancient ceremonial, primitive customs of early man, the culture of dead civilizations. An astonishing number have been inherited from the days when, instead of an engraved invitation to a wedding, the only announcement was the loud protests of the unwilling bride as she was unceremoniously dragged away from the family cave. Still other customs are reflected into the streamlined wedding of today from the time when a bride was bought and paid for. Indeed, the word *wedding* itself comes from the Anglo-Saxon *wed*, the term denoting the money, horses or cattle used as security. "Giving the bride away" comes from the time when the bride was really sold.

They remain as living race traditions which have been translated with charm and beauty into modern wedding ceremonial.

#### "With This Ring—"

The ancestry of the slim band placed on the manicured finger of the modern bride, is as varied as our own. It was in use among Christians as early as 860 when after the sealing of the marriage settlement, rings bearing the names of the newly married couple were handed around and shown to the guests. Besides such metals as gold, silver, iron, steel and brass, the rings have been made of rush, leather, wood. The Greeks used richly elaborated rings, many of them with seals engraved. In the golden age of Shakespeare rings were engraved with sentiments of undying affection known as "poesy verses" or "chantons." "In thee my choice do I rejoice," or perhaps "I will be yours while life endures."

#### Something Blue

This is a custom which has been traced to the ancient Israelites who were "bidden to put upon the borders of their fringed garments a ribbon of blue—blue being the color of purity, love, and fidelity."

#### Flowers And Bouquets

At one time the garland of flowers which was placed on the bride's head was known as "the coronet of the good girl." Orange blossoms have been the traditional choice of brides since very early times because they are a portent of good luck and happiness.

The pretty rite of the 1940 bride tossing her bouquet to her attendants stems from an old French custom of the 14th century when it was considered lucky to win the bride's garter. Everyone would dash forward at the conclusion of the ceremony in their eagerness to snatch the good luck token, and the bride would be the center of a rough and tumble scrimmage. It was tough on the bride—in fact, many of the poor girls used to be hurt in the melee. As a cautious means of self-preservation many of them used to leave one garter dangling where it could be snatched easily. Later the

BY BERNICE COFFEY

stocking became a luck token. Present day brides can congratulate themselves on this being superseded by the bouquet.

The gardenias and carnations worn by groomsmen and ushers, and the bouquets carried by bridesmaids, originated with early Anglo-Saxon brides who gave their friends small knots or ribbons to wear or carry.

#### The Bridesmaids

Apart from their undoubted decorative value, there are several explanations for their presence. One of these is that they are symbolic of the friends of the bride of long ago who attempted to rescue her as she was carried off by force. Others say they come from the ancient custom in Rome to have ten witnesses, friends of the bride's family.

Forerunners of the flower girls are two children who walked before the bride in the marriage procession carrying garlands of wheat. Later they strewed flowers along her path. The child attendants are described tenderly in Heric's "Hesperides" (1648)—"The showers of roses, lucky four-leaved grasses."

The while the cloud of younglings sing And drown ye with a flowery spring."

Pages became a part of the wedding procession in medieval England.

#### The Wedding Cake

Whenever a wedding took place among the patrician families of early Rome a special cake always was baked for the occasion, just as it is today. But then, instead of being cut by the bride, it was broken over her head as a symbol of plentifulness. The little ribbon-tied white boxes containing pieces of cake which are presented to guests at today's weddings are the only improvement on the pieces of cake carried away by the guests of those Roman weddings.

Several centuries ago in England wedding guests used to bring small richly spiced buns which were piled in a mound on the table. If the bride and groom succeeded in kissing over the top of this heap of buns they were assured lifelong prosperity. The iced wedding cake was made fashionable by a French cook while living in London. Apparently he thoroughly disapproved of the messiness of the custom, for he conceived the idea of icing the mound into a solid mass. And so we have the wedding cake of today.

#### Groomsmen and Gifts

The modern best man's responsibilities are not much less onerous than those of his predecessors. He has to ride herd on the jittery bridegroom, attend to all sorts of important details such as the ring and, finally, get his charge to the church in good condition and on time.

His function is inherited from the days when brides were captured by force. Then he was a strong-armed chap—perhaps a warrior—who was also a friend of the groom. He, with other sturdy side-kicks, facilitated matters by fighting off the tribe to which the bride belonged when she was carried off. Sometimes these gentlemen had to be bribed before the prospective bridegroom could secure their assistance.

Today the best man and groomsmen receive gifts of cigarette cases,

and so on, for their services. We can rest assured the gifts were much more practical in earlier times—perhaps a well-balanced bow and arrow, or a well-honed flint dagger. Or perhaps a casual, "Be glad to do the same for you, old man." Who knows? Anyway it all seems to prove that getting married was just as staggering an undertaking then as it is today.

As for the bachelor dinner—believe it or not, it originated in ancient Sparta where it was customary for the bridegroom to sup with his friends on the eve of the wedding. This was known as the "men's mess."

#### The Veil

Historians seem unable to make up their minds about the bridal veil. They believe it may have come from the Orient where the bride's face was hidden until after the ceremony. In other countries she was shrouded from head to foot in white linen. Perhaps this traditional part of the bride's attire comes from early Anglo-Saxon brides who wedded with their hair hanging loosely as a sign of freedom. After the ceremony the hair was bound up as a sign of submission. Later, about the time of Shakespeare, the veil replaced the flowing tresses.

At the risk of being accused of repetition, we must conclude by returning again to those hearty times when a girl could truthfully say to her captor, "This is so sudden." The only way the groom could escape the wrath of the tribe from which he had kidnapped the girl of his choice was to hide himself and his prize for some time in a place safe from discovery. Today it's called a honeymoon.

### June Ball Cancelled

This June will be one of the very few Junes since 1876 that the traditional ball has not taken place at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Major H. C. Walker, staff adjutant at the college, stated that the following notification has been sent out to those who are on the invitation list:

"The commandant, staff and gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada announce that owing to the present critical situation and at the request of the gentlemen cadets, the traditional ball announced for June 24 has been cancelled.

"A cheque to the value of the estimated cost of the dance contributed by the recreation fund and by each individual cadet will be sent to the Dominion Government to assist in the prosecution of Canada's war effort." The graduation ceremonies, when fifty-odd cadets will receive their diplomas, will probably take place on June 21.

### Horse Show

The 14th annual St. Catharines horse show is being held this year from June 18-21, under the auspices of the St. Catharines war service committee, and will be under the patronage of Mayor Charles Daley and Mrs. Daley, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. M. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Haines, Brigadier R. O. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, and the Hon. P. M. Dewar and Mrs. Dewar. Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews, of Ontario, has consented to open the show on the evening of June 18.

## MOTHS WILL NEVER EAT THIS SUIT



YESTERDAY Bill Johnson bought this \$45 suit. When it arrived, Mrs. Johnson immediately sprayed it all over with LARVEX. That took only a few minutes and cost less than a single "pressing"—yet gave Bill's suit the positive LARVEX protection against moth damage that has been used for years by leading woolen mills, laundries and dry-cleaners.

As a result of spraying all their clothes—old and new—once a year with LARVEX, the Johnsons will never find a moth hole.

#### WHY NOT?

Because moths starve to death rather than eat LARVEXed clothes, sofas, rugs and drapes... and there's no odor, no wrapping, no storing away! Your woollens are protected against moths for an entire year and not even dry-cleaning will impair this sure protection!

And LARVEX is inexpensive—only 83c for 16 ozs., \$1.29 for 32 ozs. So it costs less than a single pressing to mothproof a suit for a whole year with LARVEX. At all drug and department stores. LARVEX, Ste-Therese, P.Q.

#### LARVEX IS DIFFERENT...

##### QUICK!

A few minutes with LARVEX will mothproof a woman's coat for 12 months.

##### CHEAP!

74c worth of LARVEX will mothproof your expensive upholstered chair.

EASY! The LARVEX sprayer gives a continuous spray—so simple a child can use it.

##### SURE!

See this spectacular display at your Larvex dealer's. A covered dish showing treated and untreated cloth with live moth worms. Proof right before your eyes that moth worms cannot thrive on Larvexed material!



**LARVEX**

ONE SPRAYING MOTHPROOFS FOR A WHOLE YEAR

### Oriental Cream

protects the skin from sun and wind on the golf course. That dried up feeling disappears. A complete, beautifying cream for day and evening events.

Whor, Fleck, Rachel, Sun-Tan

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**ANTICOSTI ISLAND**

Salmon, Sea and Brook Trout—June 15 to Aug. 31. Deer, Duck, Geese, Snipe, Woodcock—Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.

Also the well-appointed

**VILLA MENIER**

For rest or recuperation in ideal surroundings. Only 32 hours from Quebec, or 7 hours from Gaspé.

Anticosti Division TSN—P.O. Box 69, Montreal, P.Q.

**Momentous Days!**

You're starting out on a brand new life—the first impressions you make are so very important! Your only contacts with many people will be in your letters and "thank-you" notes. So—your stationery is something to be purchased with utmost care and consideration. Yet you can be sure by specifying **CAMEO** stationery by Barber-Ellis.

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Writing and Wedding Papers  
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Ask Your Stationer



**FEEL OLD?**

Older than your years? Check constipation and take Kruschen. It's the only laxative that helps purify the system, builds up the blood, and gives you a million dollar feeling of youth and vigor. Kruschen is British and highest quality—25c, 45c and 75c.

**TAKE YOUR KRUSCHEN SALTS**

# WORLD of WOMEN

## Summer Tip-Offs

BY ISABEL MORGAN

INSTEAD of—

Resigning yourself to finishing the summer with a sun-toasted thatch of hair as dry and crisp as a shredded wheat biscuit and then, in September, plaintively pleading with a testy hairdresser that he "do something."

Why don't you—

Put on your hat even when you are wearing slacks? There are many good reasons why hats should be worn. First, they are attractive. Second, over-exposure of the hair to the hot summer sun is damaging both to its color and its texture. And just to make the hatted prospect more appealing, this summer every millinery shop has scads of the smartest linen and pique sport hats to wear with slacks and sport clothes of all kinds. Or you can be a staunch individualist and wind a turban about your locks. Whatever the head-covering, even though it only be yesterday's newspaper, it's certain to be a good one if it protects the hair from too much sun. However if you insist on being a wind-blown child of nature, why not make at least a small concession to the well-being of your hair by rubbing some sort of a protective oil into it? There are special preparations for the purpose, but in a pinch brilliantine or a very small quantity of vaseline will do.

Instead of—

Hurling into a nearby shop and buying a pair of sun-glasses, bestowing less care and discrimination on the whole transaction than you would

from her. She wore it far off her shoulders with the points of the triangle anchored under her arms, do you remember?

Instead of—

Digging about in the black loam of your pampered rose bushes all morning and then, in the afternoon, trying to concentrate at the same time on a witty conversation with the ambassador and concealing your grubby hands as you pour the man's tea.

Why don't you—

Wear a pair of those light cotton gloves that are impregnated with cream? The gloves will prevent your fingernails from showing the persistent traces of laudable toil, while the cream effectively is getting in its good work. If your passion for gardening is so overweening that you regard gloves as an admission of weakened moral fibre, you can at least keep on hand a supply of that new cream prepared for the likes of you. The cream is rubbed into the hands and under the nails. Then, after having given the garden flora all the personal attention it demands, you wash your hands and off cream and grime come together.

Instead of—

Putting on and taking off several coats of nail polish—because every time you give yourself a manicure your hands seem to be afflicted with the "wobblies."

Why don't you—

Discover for yourself the usefulness of a long-handled camel's hair paintbrush—the kind you find in an art supply store? We don't know if it's the old mastery feeling of it or what that makes your hand more steady this way, but we've tried it on various movers and shakers among our friends, and it works like a charm. After each application, simply clean the brush in polish remover, and keep it around in readiness for the next bout with nail polish.

## Trinity Celebrates

OVER four hundred visitors attended the seventy-fifth anniversary celebrations held at Trinity College School during the week-end. The Cricket team, dressed in 1865 costume, arrived in a horse drawn landau and station bus at eleven; lunch in Hall was at one o'clock with over three hundred Old Boys and their wives present. Dr. Francis Parkman, Headmaster of St. Mark's School, Southborough, brought greetings from the American schools. After lunch the Cadet Corps was inspected by Major General V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., and an exhibition of Junior School boxing bouts and gymnasium work was held. At the old boys' dinner in the evening Bishop R. J. Renison of Toronto, R. P. Jellett of Montreal, Argue Martin, K.C. of Hamilton, Colonel Ewart Osborne, Toronto and Mr. P. A. C. Ketchum all spoke. Greetings were read from Canadian schools and Old Boys in all parts of the world. The Anniversary and Memorial Service was held on Sunday at which Bishop L. W. B. Broughall of Hamilton preached the sermon.

## TRAVELERS

Mrs. John Holt, who spent three months at the Empress Hotel in Victoria, B.C., has returned to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Macphail, with their son, Mr. Andrew Macphail, left Ottawa recently for Buffalo to join their daughter, Mrs. Carl Brueur, of Chile, who is spending some time there.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brupbacher, who have been visiting in Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., have returned to Toronto, making the trip via Trans Canada Airlines.

Mrs. Henry P. MacKeen has returned to Halifax, N.S., from the Junior League conference in Seattle, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. William Churchill Martin, of Montreal, who spent their honeymoon at Virginia Beach, and recently were guests of Mr. and Mrs.



MRS. J. MELVILLE SCOTT, who is convener of the Coronation Club dance held in the roof garden of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, June 13, in aid of St. John's Convalescent Hospital of Newtonbrook.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Peter MacDougall in Toronto, have arrived in Timmins, Ont., where they will reside. Mrs. Martin was formerly Miss Elaine Keefer.

Mr. Gordon Gage, who was in Victoria for the Pitkethley-Ford wedding, has returned to Winnipeg.

Miss Buntie Sloan, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gordon Sloan, of Victoria, is spending a month in Vancouver.

Mrs. George Sellers, of Winnipeg, has been spending a short time in Ottawa with her husband, Flying Officer Sellers.

Mrs. J. E. Ganong, Jr., who has been in Aldershot, England, since March, has returned to Toronto with Mrs. J. Armstrong.

Mrs. Charles Norton, London, England, formerly Miss Beatrice Bickford of Toronto, has gone to Nice, France, and is at the Hotel Splendide, her house in London having been taken over by the A.R.P. Mrs. Julius Griffith of Vancouver, who is actively engaged in Red Cross and Finnish relief work in England, is staying at the Hotel Washington, in London.

Mrs. Harold Turner of Quebec, has left for Winnipeg to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. Harvey Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Baldwin and their family, of Montreal, are moving out the middle of June to the Hermitage Club, Lake Memphremagog, where they will occupy a cottage for the summer.

**"MOTHER WARNED ME THIS WOULD HAPPEN!"**

● Mother had warned Father too, about the thick, turgid gusts of rust in the hot water; but Father hadn't let it worry him much!

However, rust must come from somewhere. And it was coming from the inside of his hot water tank, leaving the walls of the tank gouged and crumbling and paper-thin in spots.

Some day soon that tank will suddenly start to leak, and the basement will be flooded with damaging water. There will be the devil to pay—and also the plumber.

A "Monel" Tank won't rust. It'll last a lifetime and is guaranteed for twenty years against leaks or failure due to corrosion or rust. It will outlast many cheaper tanks and is therefore economical. And it will keep your hot water clear and sparkling, with never a taint of rust to ruin a bath or a laundry. Ask your plumber about "Monel" Hot Water Tanks—he'll be glad to give you full details.

**'Monel' HOT WATER TANKS**

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GUARANTEED 20 YEARS

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A Subsidiary of  
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## JAEGER

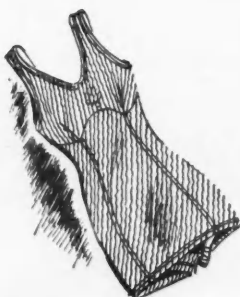
Don't forget to take along



A two piece cotton print playsuit, with separate skirt. Choose from many prints and colours—at \$7.50



Ballerina cotton bathing suit with shirred bodice and pants. Wonderful for sunning and beachwear. \$5.50



For serious swimming a classic wool "Larlex" ribbed bathing suit in beautiful colours. \$5.50



A "cover-all" snowwhite terry beach robe. \$7.50

## for a Perfect Week-end

Have you visited the New Jaeger Fashion Shop?

For your convenience we have made arrangements for one hour's free parking at Yonge-Adelaide Parking (rear of store).

JAEGER HOUSE  
110 YONGE STREET

## Announcements

### ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wilfred Roberts, of Brantford, announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma Jeanne, to Mr. Thomas Richardson Forbes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley C. Forbes, of Brantford. The marriage to take place on Saturday, June 29th, in Brant Ave. United Church, Brantford.



CRADLED IN THE BRIM of this navy blue Breton straw are two rows of crisp white embroidered pique.

—By Legroux.

on the purchase of a pound of lamb chops

Why don't you—

Give your eyesight a break?—at a little more outlay of the necessary, of course—by having the lenses specially ground for you after an eye examination conducted by your oculist. The strain of facing sun-glare on water and sand, and many miles of highway, is responsible for more fine wrinkles about the eyes that you can shake a lipstick at. Properly ground sun glasses will save many long sessions of facial treatments. And by the way, a little bottle of eye-drops is required equipment on any long motor trip.

Instead of—

Being content with the usual array of dress jackets and coats for day and evening

Why don't you—

Collect several of the most attractive shawls and scarfs you can lay your hands on? Our grandmothers and great-grandmothers knew a thing or two about the appealing qualities of shawls, and many an heirloom shawl is aching to be taken out of the cedar-chest and begin a useful and decorative life all over again. But we don't have to depend on the family treasures. Shawls are to be found in the shops—graceful chiffons and Roman stripes for evening, colorful versions with long fringe for beach wear. And when you do wear one, try to recall the most exciting Spanish woman you ever saw in your travels, then take a lesson in shawl-wearing



LIEUTENANT AND MRS. W. G. D. HUNGERFORD, who were married recently at St. Mary's Church, Horsell, England. Lieutenant Hungerford is from London, Ont., and is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Hungerford, and grandson of the late Becher Hungerford of Camus House, Isle of Inchodony, Ireland. Mrs. Hungerford is the younger daughter of the late Mr. Gerald Piers Dumas and of Mrs. Dumas of Arreton House, Horsell, Surrey.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

... and always present,  
**the LOVABLE FRAGRANCE**

Lavender and Loveliness

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Beauty Preparations



# THE BACK PAGE

## "This Is To Identify . . ."

BY FREDERICK NIVEN

*This is to identify Fred Niven who worked in my gang at Penny's Pit . . . Alan Urquhart.*

I WAS looking for something else in a box of preserved oddments when I came on a scrap of paper on which were these words. I was, in fact, searching for certain statistical notes to aid me in the writing of an article on current affairs. I had forgotten that in that box I had kept the identification paper that Alan Urquhart, boss of the Extra Gang at Penny's Pit in the Dry Belt of British Columbia, had given me when I "quit the job" there forty years ago and more. As I read the words I was carried away as though into a former life out of this blackout era for humanity. I might even, because of that momentary inattention to the present, that truancy into the past, be called an "escapist." No matter! Military commanders know the need for relaxation and entertainment for their troops, and with civilians it is no doubt also well to forget Hitler occasionally lest they play into his hands with his "war of nerves."

This is to identify . . . and at once I recalled the row of old freight-cars—box-cars—transformed into bunk-cars, kitchen-car, dining-car, the transient home of Steam-shovel Gang and 'Extra Gang on a side-track in the Dry Belt. I saw again the sun-blistered paint on them, saw again the ladders nailed to the sides for our entrances and exits, heard the coughing of the steam-shovel in the quiet days, heard the violent snorting approach up the grade near-by of heavy freight trains, the roar of the passenger trains rushing by, the eastbound, the westbound. We were employed on gouging gravel out of the bluffs there, loading it into dump-cars and up and down the line, for several miles, filling in gullies, to do away with many short trestle bridges.

ON SUNDAY mornings at the breakfast table (there was no established Sabbath Day Observance in the Province then) the bosses would inquire of us, "Well, is it to be work or not today, boys?" and await our consideration of the question and our verdict. The answer was usually on behalf of a day off to "boil-up," to wash our clothes. Down the steep slope through a village of chirping gophers we would go, carrying old coal-oil cans that we had scoured clean with sand, dip them into Thompson River, light our fires to boil the water. There were several men in the gangs who had only one suit of underwear and these would sit in the

sun in dungaree trousers while their clothes were boiling and, hanging over the clumps of sage-brush, drying. In our sleeping-car we kept a light on all night as a deterrent to the bugs in the old wood. In darkness they sallied out but the light they seemingly abhorred. Only when the lamp-flame burnt low did they come from the cracks to inspect us. Some of us the bugs did not like at all. I was one of the fortunate. They passed me by. But bugs were not all—hence the frequent "boil-up" on Sundays that would have pleased John Wesley who was of the opinion that "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

WE WERE a mixed crowd at the old railway camp at Penny's Pit. There was a runaway apprentice from the mercantile marine service. There was an absconding cashier from New Brunswick. There was a young English navy who had emigrated to Canada when trans-Atlantic steerage fares were as low as five pounds. From job to job (jobs were more easily obtained in those days) he had worked his way across the continent. A simple, innocent, sentimental soul he was. I recall the evening on which, in reminiscent mood, he sat on the edge of his bunk musing movingly of his past, and told us of hearing someone in a music-hall at the coast singing *Break the news to Mother*. "She brought the tears to my eyes," he said—and the absconding cashier stared at him with an expression I remember well but what thoughts created that expression I cannot say, though the look—the enigmatic look—remains vivid in my mind's eye across these forty years.

Of the past of some of the others I knew nothing; it could only be conjectured. Most had their idiosyncrasies. There was a long lean fellow with very bright dancing mottled grey eyes who always spread mustard on his bread instead of butter. There was a man of middle-age whose sole possessions were a ragged grey shirt, a pair of dungaree trousers, and a piece of rope for a belt; he was the wag of the camp, the fool, "the King's jester," as the self-confessed absconding cashier called him. His table-manners were not nice. When he came on a tough piece of meat he would gnaw on it violently and loudly for a moment or two, then between thumb and forefinger flip it over his shoulder out of the open window behind him. One day I had to go back to the camp cars from where we were working to get an additional pinch-bar from the toolbox and I saw the Chinese cook, the ends of his apron in one hand, stooping to and fro by the track-side, picking



"LOOK AT THAT, RUBBER! MORE FIFTH COLUMN WORK!"

up these fragments and popping them into the apron. "It will be hash for supper tonight," thought I. My surmise was right. Hash it was, and very good hash. Work in that Dry Belt created appetite. I dismissed what qualms I felt by considering that the hash had been well cooked and ate of it as heartily as did those I had not informed of what I had seen of the preparation for that meal.

I HAVE no doubt there was much that was miserable in that camp. The work was hard in the summer heat. There was no doubt a camp bully as well as the camp jester. But there must have been some fascination in the life there, I think, for after a lapse of a decade and a half, returning to the west from London, I had to revisit the place. I alighted at the nearest station to east—Savona. When I told the train-conductor that I wanted to "stop over" there and called it Savona's he became interested in me. My way with the place-name hinted to him, said he, that I must be "somewhat of an old-timer," and we had a chat on former days. Yes, it had been Savona's in my time there, as in memory of days before mine when it was Savona's Ferry, named after one Savona who ran a ferry across Thompson River, much patronized by prospectors and placer-miners going into the country northward, definitely "old-timers."

I "hit the ties" westward with eyes alert for sign of the location of the camp. I tramped along full of memories of the men I had met there, the nameless men—for we were all known to each other just by nicknames. There were two "Slims," one merely "Slim" and the other "Bristol Slim"; there was a "Glasgow Scotty" and there was a plain "Scotty"; there was a "Stub" and also a "Shorty"; there was "the Chicago Kid" and "Winnipeg." I tramped along, remembering them, grasshoppers clicking away from my steps and the sun hot on my neck. Yes, there it was. It was not easy to locate exactly at first because of the land, thereaway, being given to repetition, ravine after ravine, bluff after bluff, all much alike. But I found it at last; the faint evidence that once upon a time there had been a short side-track a little way past a fairly deep gulch, or draw, a shallow gulch immediately behind it and a long straight stretch (of a mile or so I should think) of main line visible below. The side-track rails had been removed and the ties on which they had rested, but the marks left by the ties remained. Yes, that was the place. It had for me something of the pathos of Pompeii. Men, nameless men, had been there and done what they had come to do, and been frank and communicative, or secretive and aloof, and had gone—who knows where?

ONCE again today, coming on that scrap of paper by accident when I was looking for something else, and in fact unaware that it was in that box of medley, I saw them all again—the Stubs and the Slims and the rest. I directed memory to give me the happy moments, the moments of accord when the bully was vanquished and converted to sociability and the jester's jests were not too feeble or too frequently repeated. Again I saw the gangs perched in a row by the track-side darned socks in the way most men darn socks, with far too long a piece of wool, so that they had to raise their arms full stretch and then extend them in air while the sock being attended to was pulled back. On a spreading part of Thompson River below two loons alighted and laughed. The gophers chirped up

and down the slope. From the kitchen-car came the thin, high, falsetto singing of the Chinese cook as he washed up the dishes and dreamt, perhaps, of Canton. Dusk crept in the creases of the slope. After the heat of the day there was coolness. There was an odor of sage-brush in the air, and of dried apricots a-cooking. The twilight brimmed round us. The darners got up and began to climb into the bunk-cars and stoke the stoves. I strolled along the track and ploughed up to the top of a sandy bluff and looked south over the rolling expanse. I was out of sight and beyond sound of the camp and there was just the whispering of the sage-brush tufts in the thin evening breeze round me and then, from the dry hills beyond, on the bare fronts of which the day lingered as if reluctant to go, and resignedly faded, came the whimpering of coyotes. I might, by the feeling of remoteness there, have been alone in an empty land. And then I heard the whistle of a locomotive. A train, hooting before curves, was drawing near.

I TURNED back to the box-car camp. As the train roared past a man dashed onto the end platform of the observation car and flung out a sheaf

### MUSE MAGIC

ORPHEUS, they say, built cities with his lyre, And I have seen long buried cities rise,— Old Babylon and Nineveh and Tyre— Up-conjured by a poet's rhapsodies. Homer is long since mingled with the dust, The valiant Greeks and Trojans are no more, Their weapons and their trophies gone to rust, And yet a line of Homer's magic lore Can build proud Ilium's vanished towers again, Call Hector and Achilles from the deep, And throng with clashing warriors the plain, Then, with a strophe, put them back to sleep, And we who live and love and fight today, Are but the phantoms of a Poet's lay.

J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

of leaflets. We gathered them up. He had been generous. Everybody had one. Paderewski, we read, was to be in Vancouver on such and such a date. To hear him play, reduced return fares were offered from Kamloops, from Ashcroft, from North Bend, from Revelstoke, and so forth. The boss of the steam-shovel expressed his amazement that anyone could go so far to hear a man walloping the piano for two hours on end. "It beats me. Yes, sir, they tell me he wallops the piano for two hours on end. If he was playing with his nose, or something in the nature of a side-show, I could understand it; but just a straight walloping of the piano for two hours—it beats me!" He added that he had once seen a man play a fiddle behind his back. The boss of the Extra Gang, my boss, Alan Urquhart (from the Kingdom of Fife, by the way) said nothing but chuckled once, deep in his chest. The absconding cashier looked at the boss of the steam-shovel. I can still see the look, just as still I can see the one he gave the little English navy—though this one was not enigmatic.

Paderewski: recollection of that brought me back from those distant days by obvious thought-links, back to the deplorable present and Hitler's Hell-upon-earth. The old gravel pit, the murmur of Thompson River, the twilight spreading among the roots of the sage-brush, the coyotes' dusk cry, were all as part of a dream remembered. With that scrap of paper in my hand I sought to identify myself with the Fred Niven who had worked in Alan Urquhart's gang at Penny's Pit, forty years ago and more.

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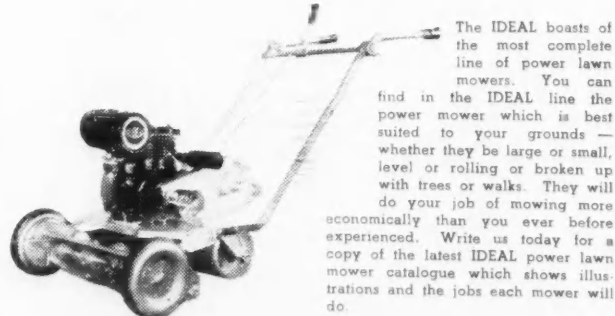
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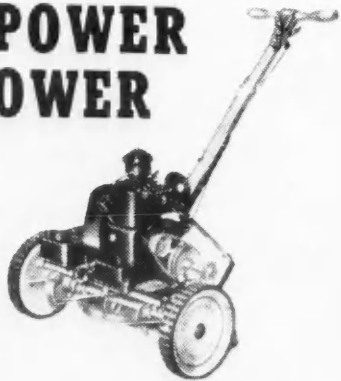


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